Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 154 No. 16 October 18, 1948

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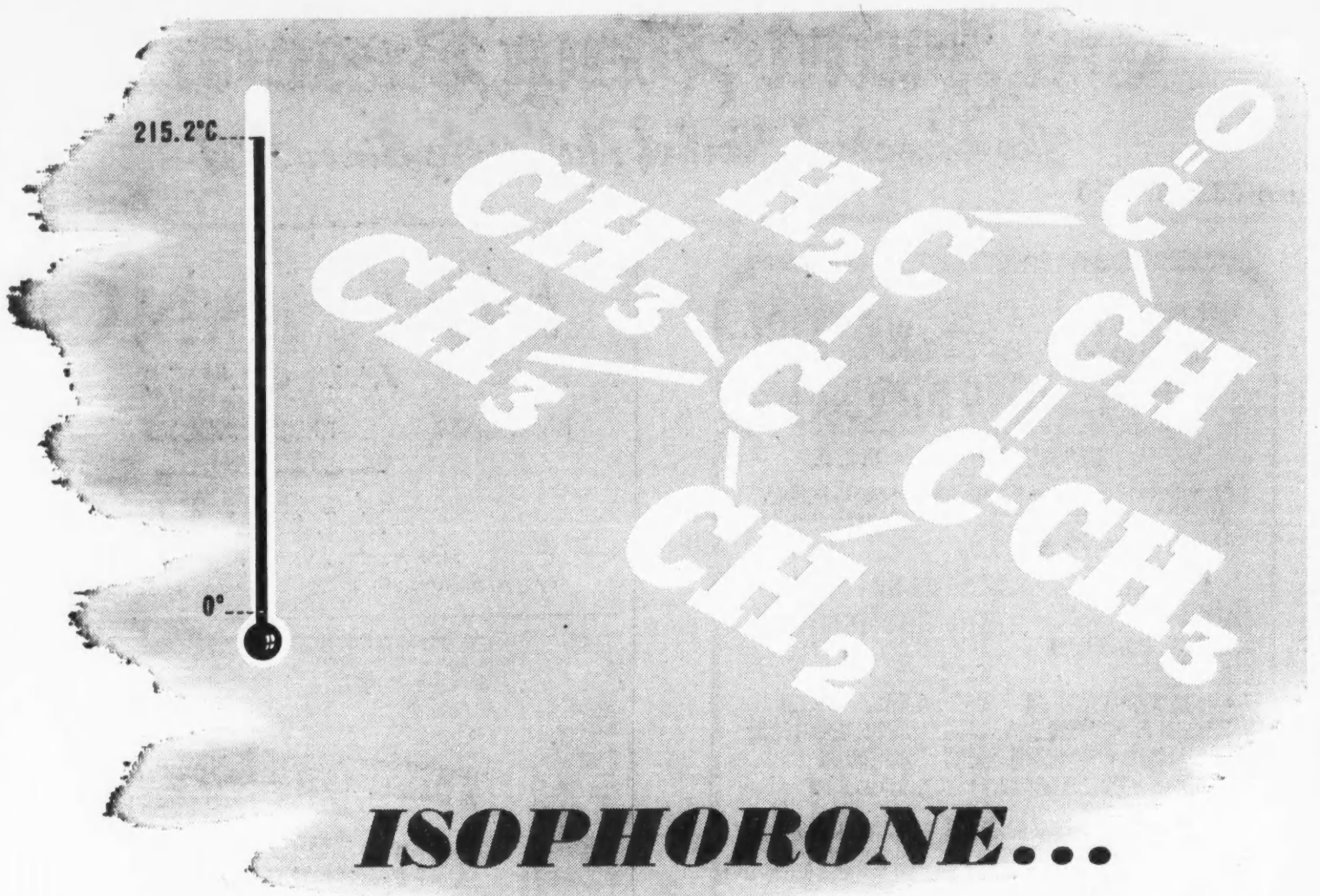

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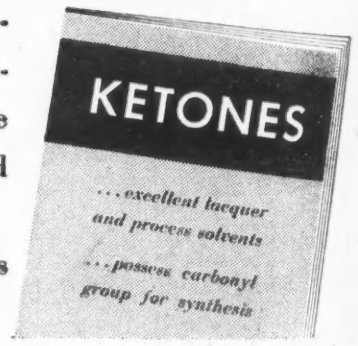

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 154 No. 16 | New York 7, N. Y. | October 18, 1948

OCT 19 1948

Fertilizer, Pesticides Availability Estimated

The Department of Agriculture stated on October 13 that preliminary estimates indicate that fertilizer supplies will be about 7 percent larger in 1948-49 than in 1947-48. In terms of plant nutrients, the quantities of fertilizer available for use in the year ending June 30, 1948, were more than two and one-half times the average yearly consumption in 1935-39.

At the same time, the department reported that raw materials and facilities needed for the manufacture and distribution of insecticides and fungicides are generally available and there is no indication that these products needed for the 1949 season will not be fully adequate.

The department said that phosphoric acid and potash appear to be in more plentiful supply than nitrogen, but added that consumption of all three of the principal plant nutrients almost certainly will be below the quantities that would be profitable if used to best advantage in balanced systems of farming.

Other extracts from the report with reference to fertilizers, were:—

Increase in fertilizer costs from 1947 to 1948 will be larger than from 1946 to 1947. Costs in 1946, 1947, and the first half of 1948 were 24, 38, and 50 percent respectively, above those prevailing during 1935-39. The continued rise in fertilizer costs during these years was more than offset by increases in prices received by farmers. It is probable that during 1949 fertilizer prices will be higher relative to prices received by farmers.

During the first half of 1948 the ratio of fertilizer prices to prices farmers received was about 80 percent above prewar. Except for certain cash crops, most farmers have not used as much fertilizer in the past as would have been profitable even at lower prices for crops. It seems that continued increase in the consumption of fertilizer in the immediate future can be expected within the limits of available supplies.

Combination of Cost Items

Price declines for some of the major cash crops may call for new combinations of cost items in farm production. For example, fertilizers can be used profitably to promote better land use, particularly if fertilizer costs do not increase relative to other operating costs. Judicious use of fertilizers will increase yields per acre and total production without extending the scale of operations. For this reason it may be advisable, in looking toward 1949,

—*Continued on page 47*

Copper Stockpiling Program Agreed Upon

Representatives of the copper producing and importing industry met October 12 with Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer and Munitions Board Chairman D. F. Carpenter under provisions of the voluntary agreements program to discuss steps to be taken to increase the amount of copper being procured for the strategic materials stockpiling program.

Industry representatives stated that in their opinion copper requirements for the stockpile program could best be handled on an individual company basis, through negotiation with the Bureau of Federal Supply, Treasury Department. On the basis of this expression from the industry, the Munitions Board agreed to follow through with this procedure, with the understanding that if sufficient amounts of copper could not be procured by this method, further discussions would be held with industry.

Fertilizers, Oil Shipments For Aid of China Reported

During the six months' since the passage of the $275,000,000 China aid act, supplies amounting to $97,908,000 have been shipped or are currently in process of shipment to China, and procurement of an additional $22,285,000 worth of fertilizers and petroleum products is underway.

Of the amount shipped or currently in process of shipment, $1,180,000 consisted of fertilizers, and $22,000,000 of petroleum products. In addition, contracts are being negotiated for the purchase of $14,000,000 worth of petroleum products and $8,285,000 worth of fertilizers.

Streptomycin Export Conference Oct. 21

A representative group of producers, distributors and exporters of streptomycin have been invited to a conference October 21 to be held in Washington by the Office of International Trade to discuss problems arising in connection with exports of the drug.

Licenses for the export of streptomycin have been granted freely by the OIT since the drug was placed on the open end list of export control items on June 11. Since that time export applications have been increasing steadily in response to a growing foreign demand and the meeting is for the purpose of exploring various suggestions for meeting this condition.

Railroads Again Seek Freight Rates Increase

Another increase of 5 percent in freight rates was asked by the railroads in a supplemental petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission October 12. The increase would be in addition to the 8 percent increase sought by the carriers in a petition filed October 1. In their supplemental petition the railroads asked that the 8 percent increase be allowed as soon as possible to help offset the rising operating costs.

The petition stated that at the pressent levels of rates and operating costs, the railroads would have a rate of return on net investment of only 2.98 percent in 1949. The 13 percent increase, if allowed, would yield $1,050,000,000 a year in additional revenue, and the net railway operating income in 1949 would be approximately $1,352,000,000. On the other hand, if the increases are not authorized, the net operating income would be only $701,000,000.

The commission fixed November 30 as the date for start of hearings on the request that the 8 percent increase be given temporary approval immediately.

Creosote Exports Eased

Creosote or dead oil and dimethyl phthalate were removed from the positive list and placed on general license for exportation to all destinations in country Group O by the Office of International Trade, effective October 8, it was announced last week.

Price Trend Is Reversed

The three weeks' upward trend of overall prices in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs was reversed last week under the influence of movements in natural organic materials, especially oils and fats. The general index number was cut 0.4 point, which put it 1.7 points below the 1947 mark.

Domestic vegetable oils had no definite movement, one going up and two going down. The same relativity marked vegetable fatty acids—but all three changes were in derivatives of other oils. Greases and tallows, red oil and stearic acid were on the downside. Corn oil was advanced, but corn dextrin and corn starch were reduced; so were potato and wheat starches. All ten changes in essential oils were downward.

The heavy chemical markets were quiet in a price sense. Although aluminum and antimony were put at higher levels, the changes were not reflected in their salts. Reductions in four silicofluorides were the only full changes; some quotations on chrome colors were upped. Tributyl phosphate and butyl stearate reflected the recent cut in butyl alcohol. Reductions in some other derivatives were made in some but not all quarters; others were scheduled for this week. Amyl and propyl acetates were reduced; so was xylol musk.

At least one producer extended basic soda alkali schedules to 1949 contracts, but smaller lots are being affected by higher transportation costs. Demand is below that of a year ago, and, with the exception of solid caustic, supply is ample. The overall picture of most big-volume inorganics is practically the same. What it will be a month from now is anybody's guess. In the fertilizer field there has been an easing in phosphates but further tightening in inorganic nitrogenates. The vagueness of today's business scene is typified by the fact that dried blood was advanced last week while its side-product, tankage, was reduced. Imported casein was advanced; milk powders were reduced. The crude petroleum price situation was unchanged. A better supply of derivative fuels was generally predicted.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Oct. 15 1948	Oct. 8. 1948	Oct. 17, 1947
144.0	144.4	145.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1948	1947	1946	1945	1941
January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.6
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	146.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	144.4	140.4	136.6	133.9	123.2
September	144.3	141.9	137.0	134.0	130.4
The year	*146.6	147.6	138.8	133.3	123.2

* Nine months.

Caustic Soda Export Licensing Regulations Modified by OIT

Procedures to be followed by exporters of caustic soda seeking licenses to make shipments during the fourth quarter were extensively modified by the Office of International Trade October 13, as a result of a meeting held during the previous week with a new alkali export task group, set up by Derrick Brooks, assistant director of the OIT commodity division, who is now directing the export licensing of alkalies.

The changes, made effective immediately, cover such matters as timing for submission of applications, country destinations for which timely applications must be filed, evidences of accepted orders, evidence of supply availability, amendments to contract prices, and extension of the validity dates of approved licenses.

With the exception of certain country destinations listed in Current Export Bulletin No. 467, applications for caustic soda for consideration against fourth quarter quotas must be submitted before November 1. The earliest date at which they could be filed was October 15. Applications received after the close of business November 1 will not be eligible for consideration against fourth quarter 1948 quotas. They will be returned without action to the applicant and may not be resubmitted before the date to be announced as the first day in which applications may be filed for consideration in the first quarter of 1949.

The deadlines for filing and receipt of the license applications apply to shipments to all destinations, with the following exceptions:—

British Guiana, British West Indies, Burma, Costa Rica, Curacao, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Oceania, French West Indies, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Lebanon, Mozambique, Netherlands East Indies, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Siam, Southern Rhodesia, Surinam, and Turkey. Applications covering shipments to these destinations may be submitted at any time during the fourth quarter.

All applications are to be filed with the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, Room 1503, Temporary T building, Washington 25, D. C.

Accepted Order Evidence

The requirement for submitting with each caustic soda application clear evidence of an accepted order covering the transaction between the applicant and the foreign buyer is discontinued for the fourth quarter. However, the applicant must certify on the face of the application that he does have an accepted order for the materials covered in the application as follows:—

"As a material representation in connection with this application, I certify that it represents a request to export commodities which, subject only to conditions beyond the control of either the applicant or named purchaser, the named purchaser has contracted to buy from the applicant, and the applicant has contracted to sell to the named purchaser, at the price stated in the applicant. The documents or records evidencing this contract will be kept for the duration of export control and will be made available to the Office of International Trade upon demand."

Requirements Not Affected

OIT emphasized that this change in procedure in no way affects the existing requirement with respect to an accepted order. It simply substitutes a certification by the exporter as to his compliance with the accepted order requirement, in lieu of the submission with each application of documentary evidence of the accepted order. In order to insure compliance, and secure uniformity of observance by exporters, OIT will systematically, on a sampling basis, call upon applicants to furnish the documentary evidence in support of the foregoing certification.

At the other end of the transaction, OIT has lifted the requirement that the applicant submit evidence of available source of supply or is in possession of the material. This requirement heretofore has been a particular sore point with certain of the exporters of alkalies who have been criticizing the alkali export procedure in the past.

Export Contract Price

The price to be stated on the export license application must be the export contract price, and the point of delivery

—*Continued on page 59*

Gasoline Tax Controversy Goes to Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States agreed October 11 to review the validity of a Michigan municipal tax imposed on a shipment of gasoline that came to rest within the state pending later shipment to Canada. The Federal government previously had waived its taxes on the product on the grounds that it was moving in foreign commerce and not subject to federal taxation.

The gasoline had been purchased in the United States by the Joy Oil Company, Ltd. of Canada. During its movement to Canada, the gasoline was placed in storage in Dearborn, Mich., at the end of its train journey until it could be transferred to a tanker for shipment to Canada. It remained in storage for fifteen months. During this period the Dearborn tax assessor ruled that the gasoline was subject to the municipal excise tax.

The company protested the assessment, but on appeal the Supreme Court of Michigan decided in favor of the municipality and held that the interruption of the journey in foreign commerce made the product available for taxation by Dearborn. The company claimed that the court decided a federal question and that the tax was in violation of the Import-Export clause of the federal constitution.

CCC to Sell Linseed Oil

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced October 12 that it would receive bids from prospective buyers for the purchase of the government's linseed oil stocks which it had acquired under its 1947 and earlier price support programs. CCC hopes to get costs plus handling charges for the oil.

The oil is to remain available until sold. The announcement said that the oil is stored on the East, West and Gulf Coasts and at midwest interior points. The quantities available for sale were not announced.

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Merchant Exporters Elect

Louis I. Freed, of Washington, D. C., has been elected executive secretary of the Independent Merchant Exporters Association, and the organization's headquarters have been moved from New York to 1424 K street, N. W., Washington.

Atlas Promotes Three

Donald A. Metz has been appointed general manager of the Stamford Branch of Atlas Powder Company's industrial finishes department. W. G. Sheane has been named sales manager and John E. Forster plant manager.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Procurement authorizations amounting to $131,962,614 were made to Marshall plan countries during the week ended October 13 by the Economic Cooperation Administration for the purchase of materials, equipment and foods. The new authorizations raised the total of all authorizations to date to $2,187,336,356. Of the new authorizations, $63,212,144 was to be used to purchase products of United States origin.

Among the new authorizations were the following:—

To Austria—$2,200,000 for industrial chemicals from the United States; $200,000 for chemicals from France; $26,600 for synthetic resins from United Kingdom; $76,000 for sunflower seed meal from Italy; $269,638 for inedible tallow from the United States; $90,020 for tannin extracts from the United States; $8,000 for nicotine sulphate from the United States; $470,000 for quebracho from Argentina; $333,600 for gasoline and fuel oil from Trieste; $885,300 for tin from Netherlands East Indies; $67,536 for medical and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; and $2,851 for tallow fatty acids from the United States.

To Bizone Germany—$380,000 for Manila fibers from the Philippines and $165,000 for hemp tow fiber from the United States.

To Denmark—$5,900 for vinylite from the United States; $9,150 for gilsonite from the United States; $60,000 for synthetic rubber from Canada; $36,400 for penicillin from the United States; $1,606 for vegetable dyes for food from the United States; and $180,000 for tinplate scrap from the United States.

To Belgium—$2,376,000 for lard, $558,000 for inedible mixed fatty acids, $1,164,000 for crude soybean oil, and $400,000

—Continued on page 51

Niagara Reschedules Caustic Potash Prices

The Niagara Alkali Company, New York, has announced revised prices on caustic potash and carbonate of potash, on which contracts are now being written for 1949 delivery. The new prices are from 3¼ percent to 4¼ percent above the schedule in effect so far this year, and represent total increases of from 14 percent to 21 percent since 1933.

The new works prices per 100 pounds in carlots, in large packages, are as follows:—caustic potash, solid, $7.55; flake, $8.15; broken, $8.40; crushed $8.05; liquid, tankcars, $3.40, basis 45 percent KOH; walnut, less carlots, $10.55; liquid, in drums, $3.725 flat; tankwagons, New York area, $4.50; tankwagons, Philadelphia area, $4.625; carbonate of potash, calcined, $7.80; hydrated, $6.25; liquid, tankcars, $3.225; liquid, in drums, $3.55; tankwagons, New York area, $4.325; tankwagons, New England area, $4.20.

Solvay Sales Negotiating Alkalies 1949 Contracts

Solvay Sales Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, is negotiating carload contracts for the calendar year 1949 on soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine at prices which are now in effect. Prices on less than carload shipments have been revised at many warehouse points to reflect new freight rates and other changes in costs incidental to this service.

Bristol-Myers Elects Ladewig Vice-President

Edward G. Ladewig has been elected a vice-president of the Bristol-Myers Company, New York. Mr. Ladewig joined the company in 1944 as assistant to the vice-president in charge of export, and was elected assistant vice-president in the same year. In his new office he will continue to be in charge of export.

Zellhoefer Heads G.E. Chemical Div. Sales

John A. Zellhoefer has been appointed sales manager of the chemicals division of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Zellhoefer was formerly associated with the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

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Blast Furnace Oxygen Being Made in Bethlehem

The first plant designed and constructed in this country for the production of low-purity oxygen for use in blast furnaces has commenced operation at the Johnstown Works of Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., it was announced jointly Friday by Air Reduction Company, New York; Bethlehem and Koppers Company, Inc., Pittsburgh. Equipment for this new plant was designed by Air Reduction, and installation was handled by Koppers.

The output of the plant will be taken by Bethlehem Steel for experimentation in the use of oxygen for the enrichment of the air blast in blast furnaces. When, as a result of this research, significant data have been accumulated, they will be made available to the steel industry.

Diamond Alkali Creates Technical Service Group

The Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, has created a new technical service division, with Walter C. Bates as manager and Dr. George F. Rugar as assistant manager. The new organization is designed to cover what the company describes as "all phases of service work connected with the sale and use of Diamond-made alkalies, co-products and derivative specialty chemicals."

In making this announcement, C. C. Brumbaugh, general manager of Diamond's research and development department, said that while the newly-formed division has been set up as an integral part of the research-development organization located at the Painesville plant, it will function as a separate unit manned by a staff of twenty-one technical people recruited from the company's pure calcium products division technical staff, the research product development group, and technically trained personnel previously associated with the sales department in Cleveland.

Monsanto Cuts Price Of Dibutyl Phthalate

Monsanto Chemical Company announced late last Friday a 3c. to 3½c. per pound reduction in the price of dibutyl phthalate. Following are their new quotations on the plasticizer:—tankcars, freight allowed, 32c.; carload, freight allowed, 33½c., and l.c.l., freight allowed, 34½c. per pound. Listings are 1c. per pound higher west of the Rockies.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Reelects Officers, Directors

All officers and directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, were reelected and four new directors and officers named at the annual stockholders and directors meetings on October 13. New directors are Shreve M. Archer, jr., and Samuel H. Rogers. New officers are Carl C. Farrington, vice-president, and Richard G. Brierley, assistant vice-president. Werner G. Smith, vice-president, was named executive vice-president.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Atropine oxide.
6,7-Dihydroxybenzofuranone.
Di (alphaphenylethyl) ether.
Di-tertiary-butoxydiaminosilane.
Filicic acid.
Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methyl parastearylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium.
Octaverin.
Papaverin phenylglycolate.
Para - para' - tetramethyldiaminediphenylmethane.
Perparin.
Red oak acorns.
Sulphydryl pentathionate.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine.
N-N-N'-N'-Tetramethylphenylenediamine.
Trimethylcetylammonium pentachlorphenate.
Uchssinic acid.
Xanthotoxin.

Fertilizer Control Officials Elect Cloaninger President

The Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials held its second annual meeting October 10 at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., and elected the following officers for the new year:—

President, B. B. Cloaninger of Clemson, S. C.; vice-president, F. W. Quackenbush of Lafayette, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, Henry R. Walls, College Park, Md.; members of the executive committee for two years, J. W. Kuzmeski of Amherst, Mass., and Cruce Poundstone of Lexington, Ky.; member of the executive committee for one year, H. A. Halvorson of St. Paul, Minn. Retiring president Allen B. Lemmon of Sacramento, Calif., became an ex-officio member of the executive committee.

Problems facing both the industry and the control officials in law enforcement work of the states related to fertilizers featured the several addresses at the one-day meeting which was followed by a dinner given in honor of members of the association by the American Plant Food Council where Clifton A. Woodrum, president, emphasized the importance of keeping members of Congress and the state legislatures informed on developments in the fertilizer industry.

The principal address was given by Mr. Lemmon who told of the increasing volume of work being placed upon state officials by reason of the increased amounts of fertilizers be sold and used now in agriculture. He said that perhaps the most

—Continued on page 51

Agricultural Chemists Elect Walker President

L. W. Walker of the Agricultural Experimental Station, Burlington, Vt., was elected president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, Inc., at its sixty-second annual meeting, held at the Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., on October 11-13.

W. A. Queen of the Food and Drug Administration, was elected vice-president, and H. J. Fisher of New Haven, Conn., was elected a member of the executive committee. Retiring president, G. H. Marshl, director of the chemistry division at Montgomery, Ala., also became a member of the executive committee.

The three-day meeting was featured by the submission of numerous reports of progress and conclusions on new testing and assaying methods, covering foods, drugs, fertilizers, insecticides, and a variety of other products. The association decided to discontinue further work on definitions of terms and interpretations of results on fertilizers since this matter is the primary concern of the Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Carnauba and candelilla waxes, Ketzendorf, Germany (CP-1).
Caustic soda, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (CP-10).
Chemicals, Brussels, Belgium (CP-5); Aracaju, Brazil (CP-11).
Cosmetics, Brussels, Belgium (CP-5).
Drugs, Aracaju, Brazil (CP-11).
Fats and oils, Hamburg, Germany (CP-2 agency); (CP-3).
Fatty acids, Hamburg, Germany (CP-3).
Fertilizers, Campinas, Brazil (CP-12).
Glue, Lille, France (CP-9, agency).
Glycerine, crude, Hamburg, Germany (CP-3).
Lard, Hamburg, Germany (CP-2, agency).
Milk powder, Hamburg, Germany (CP-2 agency).
Neatsfoot oil, Hamburg, Germany (CP-3).
Paraffin, Ketzendorf, Germany (CP-1).
Pharmaceutical products, Brussels, Belgium (CP-4); Aracaju, Brazil (CP-11).
Plant for production of oxygen, liquid and gas, Strasbourg, France (CP-6); of zinc oxide Bombay, India (CP-7).
Resins, Ketzendorf, Germany (CP-1).
Spices, Bologna, Italy (CP-8, agency).
Wool grease, Hamburg, Germany (CP-3).

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Candle manufacturers—Honduras, Netherlands, Poland.
Photographic supply dealers and photographers—Cuba.
Soap manufacturers—Morocco.
Synthetic organic chemical manufacturers—Netherlands Indies; United Kingdom.

FTC Policy Toward Pricing Practices

In view of the varied comment and speculation upon the effect of recent court decisions in cases involving geographic pricing practices and upon Federal Trade Commission policy respecting such practices, the commission announced last week it had approved the following general statement of policy for the information of and guidance of all members of its staff concerned with geographic pricing practices. It was emphasized that Commissioner Lowell Mason did not participate in approval of the statement, which follows:—

Geographic pricing practices include single and multiple basing point systems, f.o.b. price systems with or without freight equalization, uniform delivered prices, zone price systems, and pricing c.i.f. one or more central markets.

Question may arise about such systems either under the Federal Trade Commission act or under the Clayton act as amended. Although a single system may raise issues under both statutes, these issues are so different, both as to the nature of the offense and as to the kind of evidence which is relevant, that the two types of problem should be kept sharply separate in the thinking of the staff.

The question raised by geographic pricing practice under the Federal Trade Commission act is one of elimination of price competition. The offense is merely the old one of price-fixing. Where the geographic pricing formula is significantly involved, its importance springs from the fact that it is used as a price-fixing device and that analysis of its operation provides evidence that there has been a collusive agreement. It is always possible for business men, instead of agreeing on prices directly, to agree instead that they will all use a formula which has the effect of making their prices identical. This is what the Commission charged and proved in the cement case. Where this type of offense takes place, the geographic pricing formula, though not unlawful in itself, becomes unlawful by virtue of the unlawful use to which it is put.

It is conceivable that any geographic pricing practice may be a part of a conspiracy to eliminate competition. The question whether or not geographic pricing practices are used for these purposes is one of fact in particular cases. It does not differ in character from the question whether any other device—that is, price filing, the dissemination of price statistics or the holding of periodic meetings of sales managers—is used for a similar purpose.

Differences in Degree

Nevertheless, there are differences in the degree of probability that various types of geographic pricing practices will be used for collusive purposes. Some of them, for example f.o.b. mill pricing without freight equalization among sellers geographically scattered, are incapable of being used to bring about identical delivered prices among competitors and for this reason are not suspect of being devices for collusive fixing of delivered prices.

Moreover, although f.o.b. mill pricing could be used to allocate trade territories, it would result in changes in the allocation of territories with each change in freight rates or transportation methods and would be a highly inconvenient device in any instance in which important markets lay near the boundary between territories. For this reason there is nothing inherently suggestive of collusion in f.o.b. mill pricing.

The types of pricing practices which can be readily used for collusive purposes are those which can readily produce identical delivered prices—e.g., basing point systems, systems of freight equalization, and uniform delivered prices in zones or throughout the nation. To be an instrument of collusive pricing, any of these methods of price quotation must be in general use in an industry, so that competitors using it arrive at identical results.

Nevertheless, though the use of a similar geographic pricing practice is consistent with collusive price fixing, it is not conclusive proof of collusion. The simple types of pricing practice, such as establishment of delivered prices which do not differ at different delivery points, may be adopted and observed by several different sellers who, in spite of this element of uniformity in their price structure, follow divergent price policies and do not in fact agree upon prices nor match delivered prices to their customers. Under the foregoing circumstances, the mere uniformity of the geographic pricing formula alone does not provide a basis for a prosecution under the Federal Trade Commission act.

The more complicated forms of geographic price structure—single and multiple basing point systems—typically are used to match prices, so that there are no price differences among competitors. Detailed investigations by the commission have shown, in particular cases, that where such pricing structures were firmly established, they originated in agreement and were maintained for purposes of avoiding price competition. The evidence which demonstrated these conclusions was derived partly from direct proof of collusion in establishing the systems and in changing them from time to time and proof of various types of overt disciplinary activity to make sure of compliance therewith. In part, the evidence was derived from analysis of the systems themselves.

The inference of collusion from the character of a geographic price structure becomes more persuasive as the structure itself becomes more complex, more rigid, and more inconsistent with the immediate competitive interests of various enterprises which follow it. Having explored the problem in a number of instances through legal prosecutions and economic investigations, the commission now holds the view that sustained observance of single or multiple basing point systems which are complex and rigid is in itself substantial even though not necessarily conclusive evidence of collusion.

Increasing Basing Points

The collusive character of basing point pricing is not destroyed as the number of basing points is increased. A logical culmination of the increase in the number of bases, which has been evident in various industries during the last quarter century, would be the establishment of every mill as a base. Under such circumstances, a basing point system would be indistinguishable from an f.o.b. mill system with systematic freight absorption wherever necessary to equalize delivered prices. Complexity and rigidity would be as characteristic of such a system as of systems with fewer bases, and the freight absorption formula could be used as readily to bring about identical delivered prices and eliminate price competition.

The only significant difference between such a system of freight absorption and basing point pricing would lie in the elimination of phantom freight, which would remove some of the anomalies that make basing point systems appear highly artificial. This difference is not sufficient, however, to preclude a presumption that systematic industry-wide adherence to such a freight absorption formula is a collusive device.

The problem created by freight absorption under the Federal Trade Commission act arises, however, only where the result of the practice is the elimination of price competition. Freight absorption by a single seller, not accompanied by reciprocal absorptions by others, raises no problem under the Federal Trade Commission act. Freight absorption by a single seller, accompanied by reciprocal absorption by one or more competitors, but not accompanied by reciprocal absorption such as creates a pattern of pricing generally used in the industry or in a significant part thereof with resultant matching of delivered price quotations, raises no problem under the Federal Trade Commission act.

Steel Conduit Case

In the rigid steel conduit case, the commission found, and the circuit court agreed, that adherence to an industry-wide basing point formula, with the knowledge that other concerns are adhering to it also, constitutes in itself a violation of the Federal Trade Commission act by the individual adhering companies when price competition is thereby eliminated. It would have been possible to describe this state of facts as a price conspiracy on the principle that, when a number of enterprises follow a parallel course of action in the knowledge and contemplation of the fact that all are acting alike, they have, in effect, formed an agreement.

Instead of phrasing its charge in this way, the commission chose to rely on the obvious fact that the economic effect of identical prices achieved through conscious parallel action is the same as that of similar prices achieved through overt collusion, and, for this reason, the commission treated the conscious parallelism of action as violation of the Federal Trade Commission act. Should the Supreme Court sustain the commission's view, the effect will be to simplify proof in basing point cases, but to expose to proceedings under the Federal Trade Commission act only courses of action which might be regarded as collusive or destructive of price competition.

Evidence of Collusion

The inherent evidence of collusion in the characteristics of some zone pricing formulas is similar to that in basing point systems. A concern which quotes uniform prices over a given area and establishes differentials from one area to another must necessarily maintain a sharp definition of boundaries between areas and must necessarily face problems of leakage along the boundary wherever a high price and an appreciably lower price are made available to customers at nearby points. If zones are few and their boundaries are such as to correspond to natural obstacles to trade and to raise few problems of leakage, these difficulties in zone pricing may not be great.

Thus a commodity sold and delivered primarily by mail may readily be offered at zone prices under which the zones correspond to parcel post zones and the price differentials correspond to the differences in parcel post rates. Similarly, a commodity sold almost wholly in large cities might be priced differently in a Pacific Coast zone than in the rest of the country without creating any substantial strategic problems for the seller.

At the other extreme, the establishment of forty-eight different zones, whose boundaries correspond with those of the different states and betwen which there are price differences apparently unrelated to transportation charges, is likely to have for most sellers little logical basis and to create many serious difficulties. When a group of competing sellers have all chosen to establish an unnatural zone system with identical boundaries and identical price differentials, it is difficult to believe that this result could be achieved and maintained without collusion.

A desire for identical delivered prices explains the common adherence to unnatural zone boundaries, the common adoption of otherwise unexplained differentials between zones, and the common willingness to accept difficulties of leakage at the boundaries.

Logical Explanation Needed

Where uniformity of delivered prices within a zone or throughout the country has simple and logical explanations in the nature of the market, the product, and the transportation costs, the observance of such uniformities, even in the parallel action of a number of competitors, does not in and of itself create inference of collusion. Collusion may arise under these simpler methods of delivered pricing, but, if so, the principal evidence of it is likely to appear in other aspects of the price structure, such as commodity discounts and other terms of sale, the timing of price changes, and the like.

While nation-wide delivered pricing, though superficially simple and not inherently persuasive of collusion may be a concomitant factor in a broad pricing conspiracy, it is not per se unlawful. The existence of a universal delivered pricing practice will not be considered to warrant the belief that a violation of the Federal Trade Commission act has occured in the absence of a showing that the practice has eliminated the independent competitive determination of prices by those who use such practice.

It should be noted that everything which has been said above refers to common use of a pricing practice by competitors. Under the Federal Trade Commission act, where there is neither conscious parallel action which eliminates price competition nor monopolistic position maintained through unfair methods, a single enterprise is free to adopt any geographic pricing practice.

Cases Open to Question

In the light of the foregoing analysis, the following types of cases may be regarded as open to question under this statute:

a. Single or multiple basing point systems used by competitors in such a way that delivered prices quoted by these competitors are typically identical.

b. Systems of freight equalization used by competitors in such a way as to produce similar typical identities.

c. Zone price systems used by competitors which result in identical delivered prices, the features of which upon examination of the facts appear to be inconsistent with separate and independent decision to adopt them.

Problems under Clayton Act

Section 2 of the Clayton act, as amended by the Robinson-Patman act, prohibits price discriminations which injure or prevent competition, unless either the price differences can be justified by differences in cost or else the price reductions have been made in good faith to meet the equally low prices of competitors.* Insofar as injurious discriminations take place through the operations of geographic pricing formulas, they are unlawful under the act unless they can be justified in one of the two ways just mentioned.

Unless there is a price difference, no question can arise under this act. There are two methods by which such a difference may be identified. According to one, the difference appears whenever, after freight costs are deducted, there is a difference between transactions in the net realization at the mill.

According to this test, all forms of geographic pricing, except f.o.b. mill pricing without freight equalization, must necessarily create price differences if the seller makes sales over any considerable area. According to the other method, a difference takes place when there are differences in the delivered prices charged to buyers who purchase in different localities. Under this test, a difference would arise in all cases except uniform nation-wide delivered pricing, since in all other cases delivered prices would vary from place to place.

Cement Case Reasoning

The reasoning of the court in the cement case appears to be based upon the view that in the circumstances of that case differences in mill net constituted price differences. On the other hand, a dictum of the court in the Staley case specifically says that if delivered prices arising from freight absorption are uniform there can be no discrimination. For reasons which will become apparent below, the question whether differences in delivered prices at different delivery points under an f.o.b. mill system are to be regarded as price differences within the meaning of the law is unimportant since, if so, these differences, being based upon differences in cost of delivery, can be justified under the statute.

A considerable number of pricing practices must be regarded as containing price differences that conceivably might be illegal, whichever conception of price difference is used—notably basing point pricing, central market delivered pricing, and zone pricing insofar as the problem pertains to differentials between zones.

On the other hand, the question how a price difference is to be measured is significant in determining whether or not unlawful price discrimination could be found among uniform delivered prices or among the uniform delivered prices which prevail within a single zone of a zone-pricing system. Unless differences in mill net realizations are to be regarded as price differences, these price relationships must be regarded as nondiscriminatory and, therefore, not violative of the Clayton act as amended.

The commission's past use of methods of exposition which treated mill net realizations as prices took place in a contest in which determination of the legality

—*Continued on page 76*

*In a case now pending before the court in the seventh circuit (Standard Oil Company v. FTC), the commission is now seeking to ascertain whether or not, where there is proof that the statutory injury to competition resulted from a discrimination in price, this discrimination is nevertheless lawful if it arose by meeting competition in good faith.

Corn Products Industry Attacks FTC Policies

The Federal Trade Commission took under advisement October 13 a request of the corn products industry that the commission drop its complaint charging the industry with violating the FTC act and the Robinson-Patman act, after hearing arguments for and against the motion. There was no announcement as to when a decision might be expected.

Main argument against the complaint and in support of the motion to dismiss was made on behalf of eight of the defendant corn derivatives manufacturing firms by Karl R. Miller, attorney. He accused the commission of misleading the public and Congress as to its real aim in regulating industrial pricing policies. Parker McCollester, counsel for Corn Products Refining Company, joined Mr. Miller in attacking the complaint.

Mr. Miller said that "when anyone connected with the FTC says that the commission is not seeking to enjoin the members of the corn derivatives industry from absorbing freight charges to meet competition, that person either doesn't know all of the facts or does not understand their implications. Conspiracy has nothing to do with it.

"To say that the commission's orders, as interpreted by the commission's attorneys, do not prohibit freight absorption is unrealistic. What good does it do a seller to be able to individually absorb freight if his action becomes illegal as soon as one of his competitors starts doing the same thing?"

Defense of the commission's complaint was made by T. Harold Scott and Everett MacIntyre, counsels for the FTC. They denied that the FTC was attempting to force the industry to adopt the f.o.b. mill pricing system or that the commission had the power to force any industry to adopt any particular form of pricing. It is only seeking to restore competition, they said.

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Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in coating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128-208) in coating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

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Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in making films from cellulose derivatives.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing resins or cellulose derivatives.

Resin—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) for resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Drug Plant Sanitation Measures

A series of principles, together with recommendations to be followed by drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers in maintaining sanitary conditions in production establishments has been agreed upon and distributed to the industry by the Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. The second half of the recommendations appear below. The first half appeared in OPD on October 11.

Of equal importance to a clean plant is a clean personnel in the plant. Every effort should be made to make the plant a pleasant place in which to work and develop in the worker the idea of pride in workmanship, pride in cleanliness, and a sense of responsibility.

Employees of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant should maintain a clean personal appearance. It is helpful to this end to use suitable aprons or other outer garments for women, suitable uniforms or other clothing for men and encourage a regular routine for changes. Employees should be encouraged to keep their hands as clean as their duties permit. Employees should not be permitted to expectorate in departments where materials are stored or are being weighed up, processed, or finished.

An important factor in the attainment of proper sanitation is the education and training of personnel, since satisfactory conditions can best be maintained if the supervisory force appreciates the need and in turn trains the actual worker in maintaining sanitary conditions at all times. The training should be considered as one of the primary steps, since if a new operator is trained properly, he should develop habits that will automatically help in maintaining acceptable conditions.

Health of Employees

No person who is known to be afflicted with any serious disease in a communicable form, or who is a known carrier of such disease, should be permitted to work in a plant producing pharmaceutical, biological or related products. If it is discovered that an employee has contracted a serious communicable disease, he should be referred to a suitable medical officer for careful examination.

Of prime importance in the manufacture of medicinal products is the responsibility for seeing that raw materials are properly stored. It is necessary that storage as well as subsequent manufacturing operations be conducted under sanitary conditions. Certain special problems are encountered in connection with the handling and storage of crude drugs and chemicals.

Raw materials subject to contamination should not be stored in isolated areas within the plant or in structures detached from and some cases remote from the manufacturing laboratories if such areas do not receive the attention, from the standpoint of housekeeping, paid to more accessible areas.

Storage areas should be rendered unattractive to rats and mice from the standpoint of accessibility to food, water, and safe harborage. The following should be observed in accomplishing this end:

1. Practical control of dust and refuse by maintaining adequate, regular, and frequent janitor service.

2. Storage areas should be well lighted for purposes of inspection.

3. Adequate aisles should be provided and definite storage spaces designated.

4. Stacking against walls or directly on floors should be discouraged wherever advisable in order to provide space to facilitate cleaning and discourage harborage.

5. Special storage conditions should be provided as far as practicable for items most attractive to rodents.

6. Access by rodents to water in and about storage buildings should be eliminated as far as possible. It may additionally be necessary to employ methods of destruction of the animals themselves. This may be accomplished by means of rodenticides, trapping, fumigation, etc.

Poisoning is often an effective means of destroying rats and mice. Slow-acting poisons are desirable to reduce the probability of the poisoned animals dying in inaccessible places where their decomposing bodies become obnoxious. It is important that the bait be carefully placed where it will be most effective, yet at the same time avoiding any chance of contamination of the raw materials. Frequent changes in the type of poison or poisoned bait used may be found desirable.

Poisons Suggested

Effective poisons which may be suggested for use are: red squill, and alpha naphthyl thiourea, or other rodenticides suitable under special conditions. Detailed information regarding the types, use, methods of application, etc., of rodenticides may be obtained from suppliers of these materials, as well as from those companies which make a business of rodent extermination. Suitable safeguards should be established when any poison or poison bait is used.

Trapping is an effective method of destroying rodents, but considerable skill is required in the proper placing of traps

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Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The National Security Resources Board has made surprisingly rapid progress in its program for mobilization of the country's resources in event of an other war. The agency is less than a year old and officials report that they will be able to make public in the very near future a complete program that will include all the necessary legislation, organization plans, control procedures, a roster of key personnel which can be called upon, an approximate balance sheet of resources and requirements, and a program for economic stabilization.

The task was not an easy one, for mobilization of the country for war would be immensely more difficult under present circumstances than in World War II. In 1939, and even in 1941, the country had a great volume of unemployed industrial and human resources. At present the economy is fully loaded and therefore the diversion of agricultural and industrial capacity to war purposes would require a drastic decrease in the level of consumption for all of us. And this cannot be accomplished without more extensive and more rigid economic controls of every kind than we had in World War II.

One important aid to control which is being developed by the NSRB staff is a series of resources-requirements balance sheets which will enable the central control agency to apportion properly the resources of the country to various claimants. The plan provides for representation of all claimants in the staff of the central agency. For example, the office of production will receive the claims of all manufacturing industires and the representatives of such industries will need to go to only one place to present their claims for manpower, facilities, material, or anything else they need.

Freight Car Output

In only two months of the year so far have the railroad freight car producers been able to exceed the production goal of 10,000 cars a month—or even reach this figure. They have been getting closer to the mark each month, however, and but for a work stoppage during September in the plant of one of the producers they might have exceeded the goal.

Steel for production of new freight cars was one of the first of the voluntary steel allocation programs that was put into effect under Public Law 395. It has proven very effective in widening a bottleneck that has plagued the railroad industry since the war, as seen by the fact that deliveries of new cars during the first nine months of this year are more than double the number of the same period last year—84,371 cars as against 41,176.

Here is the month-by-month record of

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Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Economic Entomologists, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 13-16.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Fair Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 18.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers annual meeting, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 7-10.

American Oil Chemists Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.

American Petroleum Institute, Stevens hotel, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Public Health Association, Boston, November 8-12.

American Society for Quality Control, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 4-5.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 25-26.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Barrel and Drum Association, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 4-6.

National Fertilizer, Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, November 15-17.

National Institute of Governmental Purchasing, Philadelphia, October 18-20.

National Metal Trades Association, Commodore hotel, New York, October 18-20.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Pest Control Association, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Canada, October 18-20.

National Safety Council, safety congress and exposition, Chicago, October 18-22.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October 18-20.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel New York, October 28.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 10; annual meeting Commodore hotel, New York, December 8.

SOCMA Hears Benz On Sales Training

A carefully developed outline of recommendations for conducting national, regional and group sales meetings on an annual, quarterly or monthly basis was presented by Oliver Benz of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., at a luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on October 13.

Citing the fact that but 25 percent of the salesman's day is devoted to actual sales interviews, Mr. Benz stressed the present need for a renewal of sales training program that has been accentuated by war disruptions of competitive selling activities, changes in products, shifts in customers' operations and the necessity for lowering distribution costs.

Executives take too much for granted when they estimate what their men are doing or can do in the field, he said. To be effective, salesmen must be taught to know their own and their competitors' products, to understand their end uses and marketing plans and to know how to present them advantageously to the right people in the customer organizations. Salesmen must recognize the need for economy both of money and of time, he declared, and their calls must be routed accurately with due consideration to travel costs and to credit conditions.

Mr. Benz urged that the sales training program be placed under the direction of one man who should then be given full authority to obtain all necessary information from other departments of the organization. Meetings should be planned with utmost attention to details of seating arrangements, recess periods leisurely mealtimes, and personal distribution of product literature, he added.

In conclusion, he said that too many meetings took a negative turn; the company story must be beamed directly to the salesman's and his customers advantage to furnish the greatest amount of productive inspiration.

W. T. Haebler, of Van Ameringen-Haebler, was elected chairman of the nominating committee of the association. Others on the committee are F. E. Bennett, Publicker Industries, Inc.; W. C. Harmon, jr., Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company; P. C. Reilly, jr., Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation; C. S. Shoemaker, Dow Chemical Company; Howard Smith, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation-Bakelite Corporation, and Fred J. Stock, of Chas. Pfizer & Co., who is automatically the seventh member by virtue of having been chairman of the previous nominating committee.

It was announced during the course of the luncheon that the next meeting of the association would be held at the Commodore hotel on November 10.

Wichers Succeeds Lundell At Nat. Standards Bureau

Dr. G. E. F. Lundell has retired from active duty as chief of the chemistry division of the National Bureau of Standards, and Dr. Edward Wichers, former assistant chief, has been appointed division chief. Dr. Lundell will remain on the bureau staff as consultant to the division. Dr. William Blum, head of the electrodeposition section, has been appointed assistant chief.

Dr. Wichers has been at the National Bureau of Standards since 1917 and was appointed assistant chief of the chemistry division in 1942.

Processing Oils Ass'n Reelects All Officers

J. Everett Allen, of the Arkansas Company, Newark, N. J., was reelected president of the Processing Oils and Chemicals Association at the seventeenth annual meeting held recently in Atlantic City, N. J. Also reelected were J. M. McChesney, Leatex Chemical Company, as vice-president, and H. B. Sweatt as secretary-treasurer.

A discussion of raw materials, credit, and other current conditions and future prospects in the industry featured the annual business meeting.

Chemical Salesmen To Meet October 27

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its annual business meeting at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on October 27. In addition to reports of various committees and the election of the nominating committee, there will be a show entitled "The Chemical Salesmen Present?".

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

October 15, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - .13
tanks, works lb. .10 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib, dms lb. .65 .75
tech., fib. dms lb. .38 - .43

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .24½ - —
less ton lb. .27½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .40 .50
smaller lots lb. .41 .56

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
tanks frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .66 - —

Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., wks., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.30 - —
1,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works lb. 1.15 - —
fib. dms., works lb. 1.15 - —

Acetoacetortholuidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½ - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.20

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.50 1.85

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. .55 .60

Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 .54

Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 .47

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½ -

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.15
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.85
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 10.85 - 11.10

glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.00
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - 11.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.60 - 9.12

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .51 - .64

standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis. lb. .45 - .50

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10

Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
USP, powd., dms., kgs lb. .20 .22

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs 2.05 2.75

Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .47 - —

USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs. lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59

dms., 4,000 lbs. up lb. .55 .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs lb. .56 .57
900 lbs. or less lb. .58 .59

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 1.43

Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 148.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse ton. 153.00 - —

powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split ton. 104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 128.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 133.00 - —

bbls., c.l., frt. split ton. 124.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 148.00 - —
less car lots, same basis. ton. 153.00 - —

gran., bulk ton. 95.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split. ton. 99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 123.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 128.00 - —

Boric, tech., 99.5%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt., split ton. 119.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 143.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton. 148.00 - —

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls. lb. 1.34 - —

Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., worsk lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —

Cacodylic, bots. lb. 12.00 - 13.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.75
synth., dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00

Capric, tech., dms lb. .50 - .50½

Caprylic, 99%, dms lb. .50 - .50½

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35¾ - .36¾

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 —
l.c.l., works lb. .03½ - .04½
tanks, works lb. .02½ - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .23½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - .25

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 3.00 4.00

Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb .27 - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27½ - —
kgs. lb. .28½ - —

Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.

USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb .27½ —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb .28½ - —
kgs. lb. .29½ - —
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb. .24½ - —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ - —
kgs. lb. .26½ - —

USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .61 - .63

Coconut oil, dist., dms. lb. .32¼ - .33¼

Corn oil, s.d., dms. lb. .14½ - Nom.

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms. lb. .14½ - .15½

Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 1.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.64 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.55 - —

Petroleum, 195°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 1.005 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.025 - 1.045
tanks, same basis gal. .925 —

190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .93 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .95 .97
tanks, same basis gal. .85 —

Acid, cresylic, dom., petroleum, 210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .745 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .765 .785
tanks, same basis gal. .665 —

235°C. to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .62 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. .62 —

Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb. .35 - —

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .83 .90

Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).

F, bbls., works lb. 1.73 1.78

Folic, bots gram. 2.00 —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½ - .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - .15

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 .31

Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48

Gamma, bbls lb. 1.13 1.20

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .23 - .31
dms lb. 14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 —

Glutamic-l, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 —

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .66 —

Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.52 2.54

57%, cbys lb. 2.83 2.85

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. 48 —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. 45 —
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. .80 1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .30 .40

Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
30%, steel dms., works lb. .09 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .15¾ - .16¼

Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09

Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 —

Hypophosphorous, USP, djns lb. .75 .77

J, bbls., works, 20% basis lb. 2.64 2.66

L, bbls., works lb. .80 .95

Acid, lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .29 - .29¼
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾ - —
10 or less lb. .20¾ - —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495 - .3548

tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.93 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —

NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 .72

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - —

Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .40 - .40¼
60%, dms lb. .35 - .35¼

Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .3200 - .3250
water white, dms lb. .3300 - .3350

Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 .31
Anhydride (see M).

Malic, dms. lb. .47 —

Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 2.10

Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .03 - .05
sulphuric unit lb. .0085 - .009

Molybdic, kgs., works lb. .95 1.10

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½ - .24¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .19 - .21

Monosulphonic, bbls lb. 1.50 —

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - 18.20

20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 19.00 - —

22°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E. works ton. 24.00 - —

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .08 - —
6-lb bots., extra lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .06½ - —
6-lb. bots., extra lb. .08½ - —

Myristic, dist., dms lb. .45 Nom.

Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .15 —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).

Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .80 .84

Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo. 8.00 8.30

Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 6.10
38°, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.65
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 7.60

CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra lb. .13 —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .15 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .11½ - —
7-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .13½ - —

Oleic (see Oil, red).

Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).

Orthocresotinic, dms. c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .69 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14¾ - .15
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼ - .15¾

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼ .21¾

Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works lb. 4.00 —
works lb. 4.00 - Nom.

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .80 —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 .95

Peanut oil, s.d., dms. lb. .14½ - Nom.

Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 6.00

cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 6.00 7.50

75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l. lb. .11½ .13

cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.10 —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 8.00 9.00
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.00 —

NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½ -
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns lb. 07 .07½
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges

Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 .70

Picric, tech., bbls lb. .30 .31
USP, bbls lb. .35 .36

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
		E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
				pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	fus.	fused	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD	specially denatured
cks.	casks	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	sd	single distilled
c.l.	car lots			S. E.	southeast
cns.	cans	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
col.	color	incl.	included	ship't	shipment
com'l	commercial	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
conc.	concentrated	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
CP	chemically pure			synth.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	tech.	technical
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	vis.	viscosity
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	min.	minimum		
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	W	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Propionic—Aluminum Hydrate

Acid, propionic, nat., dms., works. lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 3.60
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.75 - 2.79
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .61
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l. works lb. .16¼ - .17¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .24½ - .25½
single pressed, bgs lb. .24 - .25
triple pressed, bgs lb. .27¼ - .28½
Succinic, bbls lb. .87 90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
98%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, N.F., cbys., extra lb. .06½ - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .08½ - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 18.00 - —

Acid, tallow, dist., dms lb. .18¼ - .19¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½ - —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small, dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100 lb. pkgs. lb. 2.75 - Nom.
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .75 - .80
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 72.25 - 72.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - .45
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .35 .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.75 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 .40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.70 - 2.80
powd., bbls. lb. 2.75 - 2.85
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss (see also Fusel oil, ref.) lb. .17 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88
Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment. flt., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .18½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - .18
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —

Alcohol, cetyl, dom., CP., fiber etns., 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.80 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. .86½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .90½ .95½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Mis. R. gal. .74½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - .94
tanks, same basis gal. .73 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .76 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .87½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91½ - .96½
tanks, same basis gal. .75½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf. tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. 17.97 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.01 - 18.06
tanks, same basis gal. 17.85 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.94 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.98 - 19.03
tanks, same basis gal. 18.87 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .50½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .53½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.90 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .65
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.46
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .50 - .55
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .13½ - .14
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, es lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .38 - .39½
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb. .27½ - .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls kilo. 750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½ - .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾ - .06
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .07½
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼ - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton. 52.00 - 56.00
l.c.l., works ton. 72.00 - —
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —

CINCHOPHEN N. F. PHENYLCINCHONINIC ACID 2-PHENYLQUINOLINE-4-CARBOXYLIC ACID

The older notions regarding an etiologic relationship between cinchophen and acute yellow atrophy of the liver or acute hepatitis are now considered to be without foundation. (1)

Cinchophen and its derivatives increase the permeability of the kidneys selectively to uric acid, and therefore greatly increase the excretion of urates in the urine. (2)

Cinchophen is useful in acute gout; it relieves pain in this disease, acting more promptly than colchicum and, when proper dosage is used, generally without undesirable side effects. (2)

Calco Technical Bulletin No. 722 on the subject of Cinchophen, Neocinchophen, and other Phenylcinchoninates, is available.

(1) Editorial, J. Am. Med. Assn. 133, 1157 (April 12, 1947).
(2) New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1947.

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Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
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Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
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(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine N.F.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Sulfabenzamide
Sodium Sulfabenzamide
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Dicumarol
Folic Acid
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid N.F.
Calcium Mandelate U.S.P.
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
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Aluminum Hydroxide—Asbestos Fiber

Aluminum hydroxide, gel., tech., min. 15% Al (OH)$_3$, dms.,
10,000 lbs. or more f.o.b. ship't point lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis lb. .03¼ - .03½
smaller lots, same basis lb. .03¾ .04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20¾ - —
contract, works lb. .19¾ - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .17¾ - —
contract, works lb. .16¾ - —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works lb. .73 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., dlvd lb. .24½ - —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .42¾ - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —

Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .96 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .43½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., dms. lb. .20½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .47 - .48
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald. 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .85 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, ctns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Aminophiline, bots, kgs lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 68.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, ton. 70.50 -72.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.85 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 76.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .81 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 320.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 330.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .064 - .093
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. 15½ - .16¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. 16½ .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .13 .18
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.24 —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80% dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms lb. 1.10 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works, ton. 52.50 -56.50
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 230.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 246.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .23½ - .28¼
Phosphate, com'l., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09½ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .11½ .12
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .34 - —
paste, dms lb. .06½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton. 45.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100% dms., c.l., works. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .06½ - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls lb. 7.10 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28½
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - .29½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25½ - .27
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, ens lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .60 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls. lb. .95 - .96
imported, bls. lb. .93 - 1.00
Angostura bark, bls lb. .50 - .55
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .17½ - .18
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs., futures lb. .18½ - .19
Anisic aldehyde, bots., ens lb. 2.20 - 2.35
dms. lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .95
90%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .30 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .35½ - —
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .33¾ - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .34¾ - .35
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 -18.50
Arnica, flowers, bbls lb. .50 - .90
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .55 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l. lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines ton. 76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 31.00 - —

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HOOKER RESEARCH PRESENTS
m-CHLOROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE
(m-chlorotrifluoromethylbenzene)

Molecular Weight	180.56
Freezing Point	−56°C
Boiling Point	138°C
Specific Gravity 15.5°C/15.5°C	1.351
Refractive Index n20/D	1.446

The physical and chemical properties of m-chlorobenzotrifluoride indicate the possibility of many applications as a dye intermediate, chemical intermediate, solvent and dielectric fluid.

m-chlorobenzotrifluoride is a water white, mobile, aromatic liquid. It is characterized by the trifluoromethyl radical which is generally stable to heat, light and to chemical reaction.

Hooker m-Chlorobenzotrifluoride is available in experimental quantities.

Technical Data Sheet No. 364 describes more completely its physical and chemical properties. Please use your company letterhead when requesting literature or samples.

Manufacture of chlorotoluene derivatives is natural for Hooker. High purity chlorine from the Hooker "S" cell is readily available. Raw materials are carefully selected to be of highest quality. Chlorination techniques have been developed over a long period of years. Hooker combines all these factors to produce many different high quality chlorotoluene derivatives. From the dozens of these compounds available, you should have no difficulty in selecting those that will be best for your reactions—from the standpoint of ease of handling, yield and cost.

Listed here are a few of these chlorotoluene derivatives and their usefulness in organic syntheses. Technical Data Sheets and samples are available when requested on your business letterhead. Bulletin 320, also available on request, gives more detailed information on the reactions of Hooker Chlorotoluenes.

PRODUCT	FORMULA	DESCRIPTION	REACTIONS
Benzoyl Chloride	C_6H_5COCl	Clear, colorless liquid	To introduce benzoyl group into organic compounds. Reacts with alcohol to form esters. To form ketones in Friedel-Crafts reactions. Reacts with ammonia, amines and benzene.
Benzyl Alcohol, Tech.	$C_6H_5CH_2OH$	Clear, colorless to light yellow liquid	As a source of benzyl group. For production of esters.
Benzyl Chloride	$C_6H_5CH_2Cl$	Clear, colorless to light yellow liquid	Source of benzyl group. In Friedel-Crafts reactions. For production of mixed ethers, esters. Reacts with alcohols, anilines, sodium cyanide, sodium sulfhydrate, sodium sulfide.
Methyl Benzoate	$C_6H_5COOCH_3$	Clear, colorless liquid	As a source of benzoyl group.
Monochlorotoluene	$CH_3C_6H_4Cl$	Clear, colorless to straw colored liquid. A mixture of ortho and para isomers.	Reacts to form chlorobenzyl, chlorobenzal, chlorobenzenyl, and chlorobenzoyl compounds.

OTHER HOOKER CHLOROTOLUENE DERIVATIVES

Benzal Chloride — Benzoic Acid — Benzoic Anhydride
Benzoate of Soda — Benzotrichloride — Benzyl Thiocyanate

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

HOOKER CHEMICALS

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
NEW YORK, N. Y. • WILMINGTON, CALIF. • TACOMA, WASH.

8-952

Caustic Soda — Muriatic Acid — Sodium Sulfide — Paradichlorobenzene — Sodium Sulfhydrate — Chlorine

Asbestos fiber, 7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ..ton.26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton.27.00 - —
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..gal. .09½- —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines ton.29.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton.29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton.23.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank wagon, refinery ..ton.22.00 - —
Atropine, bots. ..oz.13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. ..oz.10.35 -12.00

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs. ..lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. ..lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. ..lb. 4.50 - —
sodium, dms. ..lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ..ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works ..lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms. ..lb. .17 - .18
pure, bbls., kgs. ..lb. 10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works ..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12 - —
Fluoride, bbls. ..lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Iodide, bots. ..lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works ..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works ..lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. ..lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1-ton up ..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots ..lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. ..lb. .11 - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..ton.36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ..ton.49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. ..lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Root, bls. ..lb. .55 - .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. ..lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .32½- —
dust, dry, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .22 - —
wet, 50%, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .24 - —
Benzidin base, bbls. ..lb. .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns. ..lb. 3.50 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio. gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys ..lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works ..lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib, ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.03
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. ..lb. .60 - 1.00
dms. ..lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms. ..lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis ..lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. ..lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. ..lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. ..lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. ..lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidineacetone, bots. ..lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. ..lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. ..lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. ..lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. ..lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. ..lb. .30 - .33
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works. lb. .73 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .32 - —
Benzoate, fib, dms., works ..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .62 - .70
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots ..lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots ..lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls. ..lb. .48 - .50
Biotin, cryst. ..gram 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars ..lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..lb. 3.98 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. ..lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, dms. ..lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms. ..lb. 4.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms ..lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib, dms. ..lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms ..lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..lb. 3.20 - —
Sulphocarbonate, fib, dms. ..lb. 4.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms ..lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point ..lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd ..lb. .14¾- .22½
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ex whse. ..lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¼- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .09¼- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..lb. .07¼- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..lb. .1125- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works ..lb. .0160- .0673
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. ..lb. .12 .13
bark of root, bls. ..lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. ..lb. .30 - .32
Tree bark, bls ..lb. .28 .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. ..lb .52 .53

Asbestos Fiber—Blue, Violet Toner, Tungstic

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.83.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..ton.108.00 - 120.00
bbls., c.l., works ..ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..ton.73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.75 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 7.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..lb. 17 - .19
l.c.l., ..lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. ..lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis ..lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Blue, copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis ..lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .70
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic ..lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis ..lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ..lb. .45 - —
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .29
Jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - .18
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls ..lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis ..lb. 2.60 - 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

PARA-AMINOPHENOL
ANILIN OIL
ACETONE, C.P.
RESORCIN, U.S.P. Recrystallized
CONGO RED 4B
METHYL ETHYL KETONE
METHANOL, Pure, Synthetic
MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy
TRICHLORETHYLENE
C.P. CHROME YELLOW, Orange Shade
DIMETHYLANILIN

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GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

V154 I6 OCT 18 1948 XUM

Blue Dyes—Canada Balsam

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. ..... lb. .08 - .09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ..... ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work, ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D). precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 .16
Borage flowers, bls. ..... lb .45 .50
Borax, tech., 99½%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.97.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.102.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.122.50 - —
Borax, tech., 99½%, fine, gran., bulk, works ton.44.50 -47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.71.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.76.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.91.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.96.50 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.76.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.81.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton.96.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.101.50 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 .26
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Brown sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼- .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾- .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .05¾- .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾- .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09¾- .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .40 .50
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .30 .40
Bryonia root, bls. ..... lb. .35 .36
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .88
Buckthorn bark, bls. ..... lb. .23 .24
cut and sifted, bls. ..... lb. .26 .28
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .85 - 1.00
Burdock root, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - .—
Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, lit., ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tankwagons, same basis. lb. .18½- —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .20¾
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- .18
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½- —

Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.

c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss ..... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½- —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-3, 50/50, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .44½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, cns. ..... lb. 4.89 - 4.99
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd .... lb. 2.00 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures .... lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 - .88
peeled, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit—1,000,000 USP units), works .gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works .gram. 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works .unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works .unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd .100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld .lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10½- .12¼
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton.107.00 -140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars .lb. .23 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .ton.22.00 - —
liquor, works, basis 40% tank-cars .ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.32.00 -61.00
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis .ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis .. ton.30.00 -59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls. ..... lb. .65 - .72
cns. ..... lb. .83 - .90
USP, bbls. ..... lb. .58 - .65
cns. ..... lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms. works ..... lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies .dm.24.00 -28.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs.19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. .63 - —
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms ..... lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works .. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Ca, dms., dlvd .lb. .23½- —
5% Ca, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .26¾- —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars .gram. .07½- —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works .ton.75.50 -110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works .lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works ..... lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald .lb. .05¾- —
less, same basis ..... lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .22 - .40
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, dms lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works .. ton.45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.50.00 - —
luminous tins, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms ..... lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works ... lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works .... lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .50 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms ..... lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural ..... lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works .lb. .42 - .47
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) ..... lb. .44½- .45
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots .lb. .56 - .—
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - .—
smaller lots ..... lb. .68 - .—
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .53 - .—
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - .—
smaller lots ..... lb. .58 - .—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

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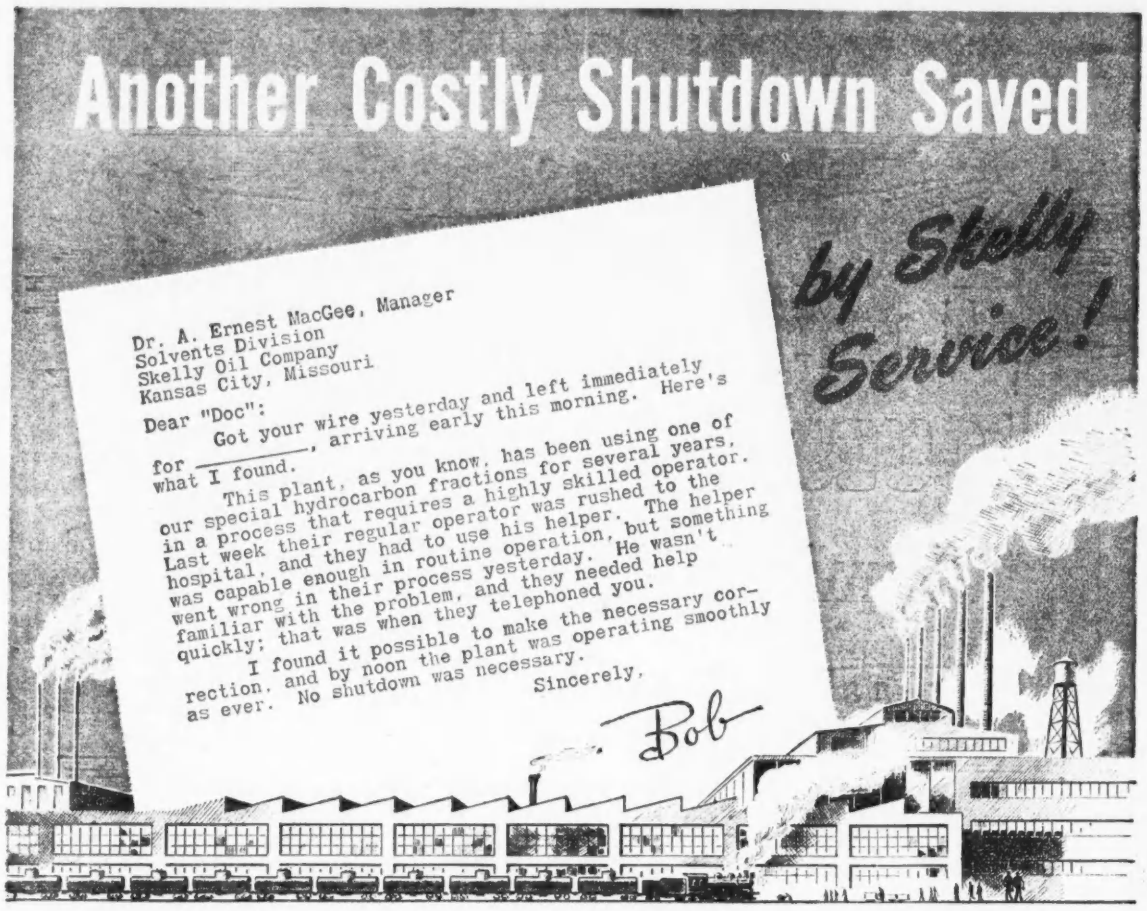
...“now we're getting more alkali. Mathieson supplied us from their expanded output.”
What's your need—heavy chemicals for greater production... new products...a new plant? Be sure to check with Mathieson. Our recent expansions were *planned* to include new customers If you're in an area served by Mathieson, or will locate in one, we may find ways to supply you, too. Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Mathieson CHEMICALS
Caustic Soda...Soda Ash...Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine...Chlorine Dioxide...Ammonia, Anhydrous & Aqua...HTH Products...Fused Alkali Products
Dry Ice...Carbonic Gas...Sodium Chlorite Products
Sodium Methylate

try Mathieson

ESTABLISHED 1892 • PLANTS AT NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., SALTVILLE, VA., LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	1.25	1.30
powd., bxs	lb.	1.40	1.50
Russian, bgs	lb.	6.25	6.50
powd., bxs	lb.	6.50	6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).			
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns	lb.	6.50	6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.25	—
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs	lb.	.17	Nom.
Dutch, bgs	lb.	.19½	.19½
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	Nom.
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.42	—
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.05¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	—
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.07¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾	—
Dioxide, cyls	lb.	.06	.08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works	lb.	.08½	.11
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.07½	—
W. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.08	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.03	—
USP, cbys	lb.	17	.19
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., futures	lb.	2.20	2.50
medium, cs	lb.	1.80	1.85
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.73	1.75
Indian, cs	lb.	1.60	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	1.55	1.60
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg		5.00	—
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	—
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	—
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½	—
tins, works	gm.	.62	—
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.70	—
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	.85	—
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	5.80	—
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.37	—
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units	.32	—
dms., works	milli. units	.30	—
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85	—
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units	.50	—
Carvol, bots	lb.	9.50	16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.38	.40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.09¾	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.30	—
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
Imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., or more	lb.	.27½	.28
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.36	Nom.
smaller lots	lb.	.37	Nom.
Cassia, bark, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.45	—
broken, bls	lb.	.34	Nom.
shortstick, bls	lb.	.26	Nom.
China, buds	lb.	.35½	.36
rolls, select, cs	lb.	.10½	.11
broken, bls	lb.	.08	.09
Kwangsi, broken, bls	lb.	.12	.12½
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.27	.28
medium, bls	lb.	.35	.35½
thin, bls	lb.	.44	Nom.
Yunnan, bls	lb.	.18	.18½
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.36	.37
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	.35
Castor beans, bgs., Oct.-Nov., ship't. Brazilian ports	long-ton.	110.00	—
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	—
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works.	lb.	2.00	—
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	3.25	—
Catnep, bls	lb.	60	.65
Celery seed, French, bgs.	lb.	.21	.23½
Indian, bgs	lb.	.23½	.24
futures, bgs	lb.	.23	.23½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, cbns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	—
granules, cbns., same basis	lb.	.42	—
Cellulose acetate, molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	.51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	.59
butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, cbns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	—
17.5% butyryl content, cbns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.50	—
26.5% butyryl content, cbns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	—
gran., 37% butyryl content, cbns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51	.57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	.58
46% butyryl content, cbns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	—
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	.61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	.51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	.66
Triacetate, flake, cbns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	—
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb	.70	.72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	—
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	—
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	.05¼
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	—
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	—
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	—
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46	.50
Roman, bls	lb.	1.75	2.25
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50	—
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	54.50	55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works	ton.	50.50	—
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.50	43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	42.50	45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50	—
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00	60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00	—
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	.07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495	—
tanks	lb.	.0390	—
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	.1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	.50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	.95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.50	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.55	1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.65	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.70	1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works	lb.	1.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.60	1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, cns., c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	.12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	.15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.40	—
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	2.70	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	3.30	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	.23
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	.33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	—
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.35	—
cyls., 130-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.85	—
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87	—
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12	—
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	8.50	—
5-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.00	—
1-lb. pkg.	lb.	9.50	—
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	—
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works,	lb.	3.00	3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	.09¼	—
8½%, bbls., cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	—
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	.27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54	—
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	7.11	—
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 20-inch, cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	.40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.95	—
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	—
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	—
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	—
Cinchophen, N.F., heavy, dms., works,	lb.	4.20	4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.75	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.	lb.	.30	.31
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.25	4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.60	.70
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.11	.11¼
futures, bls.	lb.	.11	.11¼
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.18½	.19
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.26	—
tanks, works	gal.	.14½	—
refd., bbls., c.l., works	gal.	.25½	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.27	—
tanks, works	gal.	.15½	—


Another Costly Shutdown Saved
by Skelly Service!
Dr. A. Ernest MacGee, Manager
Solvents Division
Skelly Oil Company
Kansas City, Missouri
Dear "Doc":
Got your wire yesterday and left immediately for _____, arriving early this morning. Here's what I found.
This plant, as you know, has been using one of our special hydrocarbon fractions for several years, in a process that requires a highly skilled operator. Last week their regular operator was rushed to the hospital, and they had to use his helper. The helper was capable enough in routine operation, but something went wrong in their process yesterday. He wasn't familiar with the problem, and they needed help quickly; that was when they telephoned you.
I found it possible to make the necessary correction, and by noon the plant was operating smoothly as ever. No shutdown was necessary.
Sincerely,
Bob

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: Every user of special industrial naphthas recognizes certain qualities as being highly important in the product supplied him. Purity, uniformity, and dependability are not only desirable, they are essential.

Sooner or later, every user realizes the importance of another factor—*ability of the supplier to render special service in emergencies!* When that occasion arises, the quick and effective action Skelly is famous for may mean a great deal to you. The emergency may call for rushing you a tank truck or drum shipment of solvent from our Chicago bulk plant to cover a sudden shortage. It may entail double-rushing a shipment or diverting a tank car in transit; or, it may require sending out a specially trained man to help correct a stubborn problem.

Whatever the circumstances, you can depend on our snapping into action to give you help when you need it. That's one more reason why so many firms have found it pays to do business with Skelly! Write today for complete information on Skellysolve service.

SKELLY **Skellysolve**

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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In the Ink, Paint, and Drug Field

Skellysolve meets every special naphtha quality needed in this field . . . purity, uniformity, close boiling ranges, low evaporation, etc. That is why you can rely on every Skellysolve. There is one with special qualities for production of paint, varnish, oilcloth, ink, linoleum, and other related products . . . as well as for laboratory use. For instance, there is a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, plus other special hydrocarbons. And, for help on your particular problems, remember to use the services of Skellysolve Technical Fieldmen.

Cobalt Acetate—Diethyleneglycol Diethylether

Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd	lb.	.83¾	—
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.58	—
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.58	—
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	—
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25	—
Hydrate, bbls	lb.	2.04	—
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.04	—
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.56	—
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.65	—
8% Co, dms	lb.	.61¼	—
Napthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls	lb.	.75½	—
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.27½	1.80
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.26½	—
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms	lb.	.38½	—
Sulphate, dms	lb.	.65	—
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.00	—

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	—
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	9.75	—
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	.68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.69	.70
Cocillana bark, bgs.	lb	.21	.22
Cocoa butter, bgs.	lb.	.90	—
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	—
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.65	—
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	—
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	—
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls	lb.	.20	.21
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.19	.20
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	No stocks.	
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures	lb.	3.25	4.00
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	.29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½	.30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls.	lb.	.45	.47
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.40	.45
Condurango bark, bgs., futures	lb.	.20	.21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.	lb	.60	.66
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29	.30
Carbonate, 52-54% bbls	lb.	.25¼	.26¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.29	—
crystals, bbls	lb.	.20	.20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.46	—
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.27½	.28
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.23½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25	.28
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.33	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.45¾	—
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	.32½
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30	.32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	.27¼
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms	lb.	.25	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99% bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.10	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	13.50	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	14.00	14.80
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.22¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	.24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton	17.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton	20.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	14.00	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton	245.00	Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton	255.00	Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.05½	.06
Italian, bgs.	lb.	.05½	.06
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06¾	.07
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	5.99	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.04	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.35	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.18	.19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.53	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.33	.35
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton	ton	1.75	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E.	ton	55.00	56.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.00	3.10
smaller lots	lb.	3.05	3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb	.80	.85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.32½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33	.34
imported, kgs.	lb.	.30½	.30¾
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.15	1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.16	.19½
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25	—
solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.20	—
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.85	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31	.32
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.35	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼	.18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	.17
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75	14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.31	.33
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs.	lb.	.60	.65
powd., cs.	lb.	.68	.72
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.60	.70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.40	.41
Italian, bgs	lb.	.08½	.09
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.19	.19¼
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.22	Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09½	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk unit-ton.		2.55	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton.		2.45	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09½	.12¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.08	.11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.32	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd	gal.	.27	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.48	.50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.35	.36
smaller lots	lb.	.42½	—
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.45
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton	41.65	52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton	34.25	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Neutral, less 2% fla., bbls	lb.	.16	.18
over 2% fla., bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd	lb.	.40	—
Dextrin, corn, British gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs.	7.84	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.99	—
Canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.36	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.99	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.73	—
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.68	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.09	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.83	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.43	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	6.84	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.58	—
Potato, dom., bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½

Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.

Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.20	8.55
laboratory grade, bots	100 grams	4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30	—
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.54	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton	50.00	52.00
California	ton	38.00	40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	80.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton	62.00	—
California	ton	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	ton	90.00	—
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l	lb.	.33½	.38½
l.c.l.	lb.	.34½	.39
tanks	lb.	.32	.37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.64¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.62¾	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53¼	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50	—
Dibutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.79	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
Dibutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.84	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.59¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
tanks, works	lb.	.58	—
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.45	—
tins, small lots, works	lb.	.48	.50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.28	—
Dicoumaral, bots., works	lb.	18.00	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.26	.27
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27	.28
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.30	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.46½	—
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.62½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.61¼	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.60	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36½	—
tanks	lb.	.34	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.33¼	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.32	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	.72
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	.74
tanks, works	lb.	.65	.68
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.75	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.48	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—

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TENTATIVE SPECIFICATIONS:

Purity: 99-100% ester as Diethyl Maleate

Specific Gravity at 25°C/25°C: 1.065-1.066

Boiling Range at 40 mm of Mercury: Not less than 90% distilling in a three degree range including 129°C

Melting Point: -10° to -12°C

Acidity as Maleic Acid: 0.015% by weight maximum

Water: 0.5% by weight maximum

Color: Water-white

CSC

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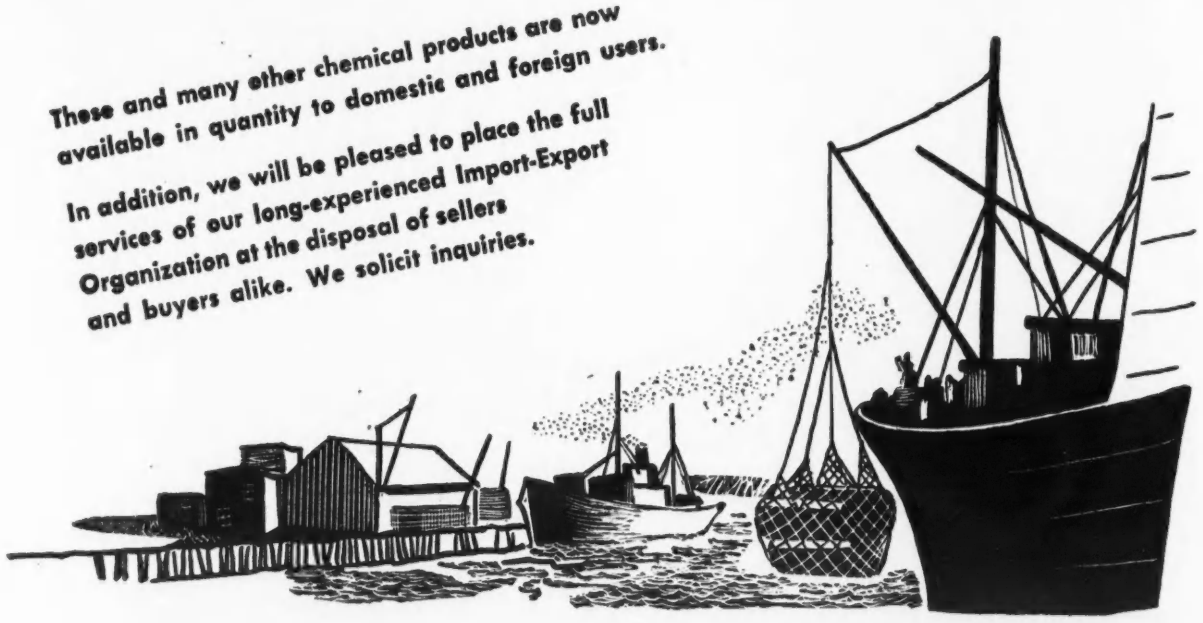

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CABLE: Encofan New York or Neuberg New York Encofan, Tokio

Diethleneglycol, Monobutylether—Dyes, Coaltar

Diethyleneglycol monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks	lb.	.20½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.51½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	300.00	-330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	18.00	-19.00
powd., bots	gram.	1.25	- 1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.85	- 1.00
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.33	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l	lb.	.33	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.40	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.95	- 1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05	- 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½	—
tanks	lb	.12½	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½	—

Dillseed, decorticated, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.12	- .12½
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.26	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.73	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.73½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.71½	—
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
ret. 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100%	lb.	.38½	-.43½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.33	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l	lb.	.21	- .25¾
l.c.l	lb.	.25	- .26¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls	lb.	.16	- .21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.14	- .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb.	.22	- .26¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb.	.07	- .09½
refd., dms	lb.	.17¾	- .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works,	lb.	.15	—
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.43	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.50	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23½	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			

Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.35	- .53
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.36	- .55
N. Y. whse	gal.	.50	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC	gal.	.59	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.53	- .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	- .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.48	- .61
dms.	lb.	.45	- .56
Diphenylamine, bbls	lb.	.25	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	64.00	-66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	- .22
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.12	- .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	- .47
mass, cs	lb.	1.50	- 1.55
reeds, cs		No stocks.	

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	-16.30
No. 2, cns	lb.	15.75	-16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.75	-16.30
No. 2, cns	lb.	20.55	-21.15
No. 3, cns	lb.	32.65	-33.25

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—

Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.40	- 3.50
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.30	- 4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
No. 2, cns	lb.	20.55	-21.15
No. 3, cns	lb.	20.55	-21.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	6.65	- 6.95
No. 32, cns	lb.	4.90	- 5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.70	-10.25
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.15
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.15
No. 5, cns	lb.	3.70	- 3.80
No. 6, cns	lb.	3.70	- 3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	14.90	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	13.70	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	18.55	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.25	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	19.15	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.45	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	2.05	—
No. 12, cns	lb.	2.75	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	22.20	—
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.55	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 28, cns	lb.	22.80	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	16.15	—
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.55	—
No. 2, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.10	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 22, cns	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—

Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	12.50	—
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	14.90	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	12.50	—
No. 3, cns	lb.	26.40	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)

20 Chrysodine G	lb.	.53	- .55
27 Orange G	lb.	.64	- .67
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.53	- .56
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.74	- .76
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.87	- .91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.87	- .91
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.61	- .64
151 Orange II	lb.	.39	- .41
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.75	- .78
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.85	- .88
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.83	- .88
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.77	- .80
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.51	- .53
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.59	- .62
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.75	- .80
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.69	- .72
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.74	- .77
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.64	- .67
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb.	2.66	- 2.73
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	.90	- .94
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.13	- 1.18
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.65	- 1.73
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.41	- 1.46
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.67	- .70
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	1.74	- 1.85
392 Diamine scarlet B	lb.	1.47	- 1.53
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.52	- .55
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.53	- .94
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	.94	- .97
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.74	- .76
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	.83	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.52	—
561 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.45	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra	lb.	.67	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.80	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.69	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.45	—
640 Tartrazine	lb.	1.20	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.52	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.73	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.30	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.03	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.43	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
695 Focuyl violet S4B	lb.	1.41	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb.	3.03	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	—
737 Wool green S	lb.	1.93	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb.	2.33	—
841 Safranine	lb.	2.17	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb.	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb.	1.23	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.67	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.26½	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb.	.64	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb.	2.30	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro' B	lb.	2.40	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.42	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1090 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb.	1.81	—
double paste	lb.	3.62	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.45	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste	lb.	2.12	—
double paste	lb.	2.13	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.60	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG	lb.	2.30	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.08	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.80	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA	lb.	2.61	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.90	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.37	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.

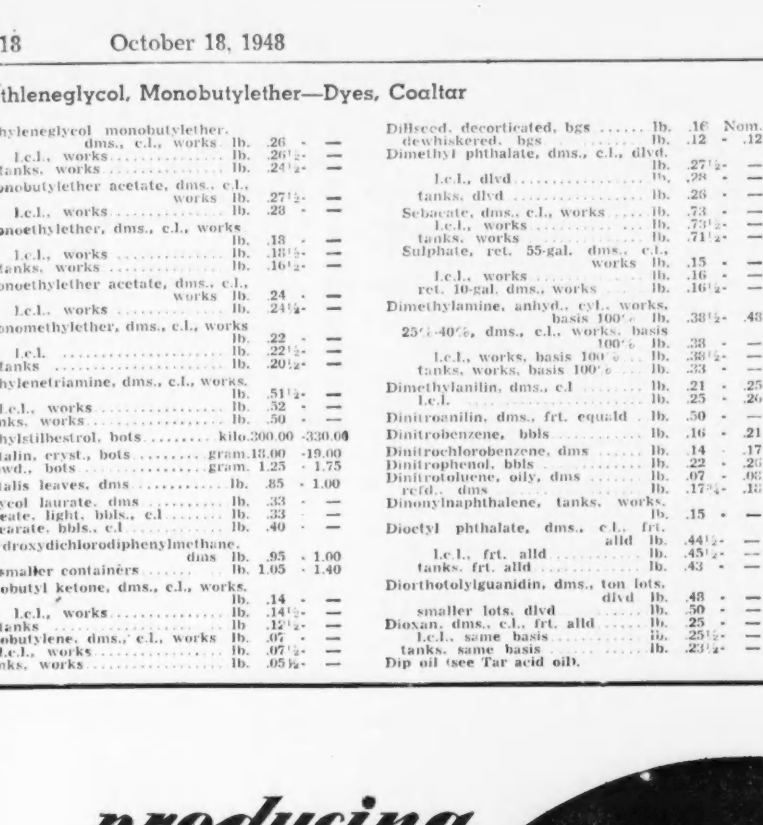
Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.67	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.72	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.14	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.73	—
Red, 4 B, conc	lb.	1.13	—
Yellow, C	lb.	.96	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.00	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis:—

Auramine, O	lb.	1.54	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.00	—
Jet	lb.	1.00	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.33	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.70	—

producing

Acetic Acid
Muriatic Acid
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Benzaldehyde, technical and NF
Cinnamic Aldehyde
Methanol (natural)
Hardwood Charcoal
Charcoal Briquettes
★



Our new Fine Chemical Plant which will be completed and in operation early in 1949.

expanding

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation

General Office: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Eastern Sales Office: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit soluble, same basis, chrysodine, R, extra..lb. .50 - —
Y, extra..lb. .54 - —
Fuchsine, conc..lb. 2.65 - —
Green, malachite, conc..lb. 1.70 - —
Rhodamine, B..lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc..lb. 2.19 - —
Violet, methyl, B..lb. .99 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis:—
Black, acid blue, B, extra..lb. .67 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc..lb. .40 - —
Rhodamine, azo-R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, eroceine, MOO..lb. 1.28 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc..lb. .89 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra..lb. 1.85 - —
Methanil, conc..lb. .77 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls..lb. .50 - .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Elder flowers, bright, bls..lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root, bls..lb. .27 - .28
Elm bark, grinding, bls..lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .48 - .50
select, bndls..lb. .65 - .70
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz. 42.50 - 48.00
Ephedra herb, bls..lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs..oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs..oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs..oz. .56 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .37 - —
tanks, works..lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l..100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
smaller lots..100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized; Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, ens..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Eserine, bots..oz. 55.00 - 56.00
Sulphate, bots..oz. 60.00 - 61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .102 - —
tanks, works..lb. .095 - —
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 - —
tanks..lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .15 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½ - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .04½ - —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs..lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms..lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cans lb. .75 - 1.03
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .12 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .16 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. 18¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .16¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - .18¼
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .16½ - .16¾
NF, dms..lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld..lb. .12¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15¼ - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12¾ - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .44½ - —
tanks works..lb. .42½ - —
Benzoate, bots..lb. .60½ - .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., wks., lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms..lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bgs..gal. 4.75 - —
ens., works..lb. .65 - .70
dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E..lb. .56 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks..lb. .13½ - —
USP, bbls., cyl..lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, ens..lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms..lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots..lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works..lb. .41 - —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
ens., works..lb. .63 - .67
P-2, ens., works..lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works..lb. No prices.
Oenanthate, dms..lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls..lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms..lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose, 5b. dms., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .52 - .57
smaller lots, works..lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09 - —
W. of Rockies..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½ - —
W. of Rockies..lb. .12 - —
smaller containers..lb. .12½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies..lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies..lb. .08½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works..lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works..lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works..lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .14 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
tanks, works..lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works..lb. .16½ - —

Ethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works..lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
tanks, works..lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
tanks, works..lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls..lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, ens., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots..lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, ens., dms..lb. 1.95 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls..lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime, USP..lb. 1.85 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls..lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works..ton. 17.00 - 20.50
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 14.00 - 17.50
Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works. ton. 12.75 - 16.25
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.75 - 12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - 19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works..ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .08½ - .09
Indian, bgs..lb. .13 - .13½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs..lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs..lb. .09½ - .09¾
futures, bgs..lb. .09½ - .10
Moroccan, bgs., futures..lb. .09½ - .10
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works..lb. .13 - —
water-white, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, ens..gal. 32.50 - 33.00
Oregon, bbls..gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Fishberries, bgs..lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 125.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area, ton. 130.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton. 115.00 Nom.
Fleaseed, black, bgs..lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs..lb. .23 - .26
Husks, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines..ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines..ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines..ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines..ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF., bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39.00 - 41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF., bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 - 37.00
65% bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 34.00 - 36.00
60% bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 33.00 - 35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines, ton. 32.00 - 34.00

Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0695 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0745 - —
dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0593 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0643 - —
tanks, works..lb. .0420 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C..lb. .0445 - —
uninhibited, tanks, works..lb. .0400 - —
Fringetree bark, bls..lb. .45 - .47
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines..ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne..ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l..ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works..lb. .09½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l..lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l..lb. .30½ - —
tanks..lb. .26 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42½ - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .40½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .38½ - —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .20½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .19½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..lb. .26 - —

G

G salt, bbls..lb. .55 - .75
Galangal root, bls..lb. .15 - .16
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .23
Extract, bbls..No stocks.

BY TANKER TO THE EAST—

CELANESE* FORMALDEHYDE

Supplementing nation wide deliveries of Celanese Chemicals by rail from the Chemcel plant at Bishop, Texas, Celanese is now operating the first tanker facilities for the shipment of formaldehyde. This new service provides eastern industries with additional quantities of both inhibited and uninhibited grades of this important basic commodity.

From new Celanese storage facilities at Corpus Christi, Texas, a tanker is now regularly carrying formaldehyde eastward to New Haven, Connecticut in specially insulated stainless steel compartments. From the New Haven terminal, with a storage capacity of more than 7,000,000 pounds, Celanese offers prompt deliveries of formaldehyde to Eastern consumers.

During every step of the way—from Chemcel to your plant door—the quality of Celanese* Formaldehyde is maintained at USP standards. A well equipped control laboratory at the New Haven terminal assures deliveries of the highest quality product.

CELANESE CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Chemical Division
180 Madison Avenue, New York 16

Celanese* Chemicals

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ALCOHOLS • ALDEHYDES • GLYCOLS • KETONES • ACIDS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS

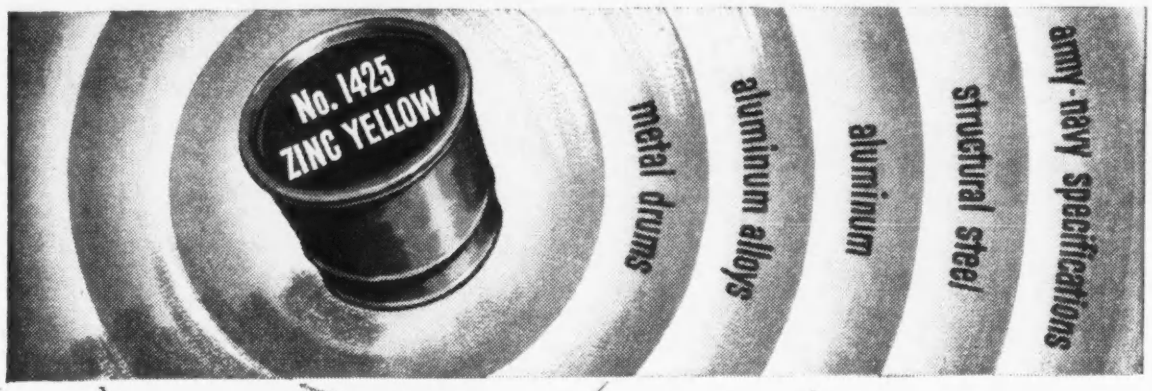
Gammapicoline—Gum Myrrh

Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1075-
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks gal. .118 -
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .1175- .12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls. lb. .15 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .21
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - —
prime lb. 2.50 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls lb. .15½- .16
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. .29 - .29¼
No. 2, bgs. lb. .27½- .28
No. 3, futures lb. .25½- .26
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Ginseng root, cs. lb. 18.50 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50

Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .22 - —
50-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
145-180, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .41
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —

Glycerin, dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l. lb. .39¼- .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
Glycerin, refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l lb. .39¾- .41½
tanks lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l. lb. .39½- .40½
l.c.l. lb. .39⅝- .40⅝
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Golden seal, root, bls lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs. lb. 5.90 - —
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz. 13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. .21 - .22
No 2 whse lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose lb. .09¼- —
White, choice, loose lb. .12½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .09½- —

Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .34½- .36
6-10%, bbls., same basis. lb. .35½- .37
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .36½- .38
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .39½
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - .40½
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¼- .40½
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - .39½
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .42½
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½- .44
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .44¼- .46½
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .45¼- .46½
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1½c.; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd, Pacific coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .60
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins lb. No price
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .12½- .14
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .23 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .18
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
C, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
DK, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
WS, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10½
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .09¾- .11
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
black, bold, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
nubs & chips, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .12 - .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
No. 2, bgs. lb. .21 - .22
No. 3, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs. lb. .09¾- .10½
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - .17½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - .17½
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .36
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .34
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1 lb. .48 - .50
No. 2 lb. .46 - .48
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
No. 4 lb. .31 - .32
No. 5 lb. .29 - .30
No. 6 lb. .27 - .28
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32½
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .36
Mastic, cs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .36



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Gum olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. .90 - .95
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works.....ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls....lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.77 - 1.82
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .50 - .75
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .24
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .12½- .13½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .16 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works..lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis ...lb. .39¼- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 - —
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb.19.00 - —
works.....lb.19.00 -27.75
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.20.00 -21.50
works.....lb.20.00 -33.50
Histidine hydrochloride—1, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos..kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos.....kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls....lb. .03¾- .03
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks.....lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots.....oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.14.00 -19.50

Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60

I

Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.18.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island..lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars.....lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns.....lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs.....lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib, dms., 100 lbs., ship't point..lb. 2.30 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point.....lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.60 - 4.70
powd., bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works..lb. .00 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
djns.....lb. .17 - —
Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd..lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms .....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms..lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms .....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l .....lb. .43 - —
ton lots .....lb. .44 - —
less ton lots .....lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .25¼- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms.....lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works.....lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works.....lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works..lb. .33 - .38
Isoeugenol, extra, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra.....lb. 3.10 - 3.35
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works....lb. .37 - —

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Jaborandi Leaves—Mace, West Indian

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .47 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns lb. .45 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls. lb. .31 - .32
Kerosene, at refinery; Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks gal. .09625- —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43, w.w., tanks gal. .1115- .1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .0950- .0975
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks gal. .12 - .13
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .10 - .12
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 - .22
hydrous lb. .18 - .20
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .18½- .19
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. lb. .07¼- .08
Greek, bls., futures lb. .08 - .08⅛
Turkish, bls lb. .13½- .14
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .66 - —
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .21
select, bls lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls lb. .26¼- —
powd., bbls lb. .26¼- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 6-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l lb. .24¾- .25
l.c.l. lb. .25¾- .26
1-lb. ogs., c.l lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. lb. .35 - .36
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib, dms lb. .49 - —
Lead iodide, NF V, jars lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls lb. .38¾- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. lb. .19½- —
E. St. Louis lb. .1930- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¼- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. lb. .22 - —
Oleate, bbls lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .39 - .41
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8%Pb, dms. lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .2015- .2040
Stearate, bbls., c.l. lb. .49 - .52
ton lots lb. .50 - .53
less ton lots lb. .54 - .57
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .14¾- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .23½- .24
Lead white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¼- .19
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- .19¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .25 - .35
Licorice extract, mass, ens lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls. lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton. 9.00 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn ton. 9.30 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville Tenn. ton.11.50 - —
LeRoy, Minn. ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works ton. 1.40 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.65
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 - 7.25
ex lignaloe wood, bots lb. 8.25 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
without leaves, bls lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.59.00 -60.00
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .21¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- .09
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots lb. .08½- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .75 - .80
leaves, N.F. lb. .95 - —
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.25.50 -30.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½- —
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.20 - 1.35
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.95 - 2.10

M

Mace, No. 1, Siauw, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
East Indian, bgs., futures lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Papua, bgs., futures lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
broken lb. 1.00 - 1.10

METAL	PETROLEUM	PHARMACEUTICALS	SOAP-DETERGENTS	CHEMICALS
RUST PREVENTION Phosphoric Acid — To form a permanent rust proof coating on iron and steel products.	**OIL ADDITIVES** Alkyl Phosphates — To improve the properties of lubricating oils and greases.	**ASTRINGENTS** Aluminum Phosphates — For preparation of anti-perspirants and deodorants.	**CLEANING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Effective detergent in both commercial and household cleaners.	**PLANT FOODS** Take-Hold — Provides nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash in transplanting.
CLEANING Trisodium Phosphate — To remove oil and grease from metal parts and equipment.	**MUD CONDITIONERS** Sodium Phosphates — To control the viscosity of oil drilling fluids.	**REAGENTS** Phosphoric Acid — In the manufacture of penicillin.	**BAR SOAPS** Sodium Tripolyphosphate — Superior soap builder which improves washing effectiveness.	**INSECTICIDES** Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate — For sprays and dusts to control aphids, mites and other insects.
ALLOYS Phosphorus — Manufacture of phosphor-bronze.	**REFINING KEROSENE** Phosphoric Acid — Removal of gum forming constituents.	**POLISHING AGENTS** Calcium Phosphates — Non-scratching dentifrice polishing agent.	**SOAP POWDERS** Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate — To prevent soap curd formation and increase sudsing power.	**LEATHER TANNING** Sodium Formate — Increases tannage speed in chrome tanning.
FINISHING Phosphoric Acid — Forms a permanent bond with metal and a base for primer coat.	**PURIFYING GASOLINE** Tripotassium Phosphate — Removes sulphur compounds.	**MINERALS** Dicalcium Phosphate — Provides calcium for therapeutic purposes.	**LIQUID SOAPS** Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate — Produces a clear liquid soap with high sudsing power.	**PAINT-VARNISH** Oxalic Acid — For bleaching floors and wood.
SHEET STEEL Ferrophosphorus — Prevents steel sheets from sticking when rolled in bundles.	**MUD WEIGHTING** Ferrophosphorus — To increase the specific gravity of oil drilling fluids.	**ANTACID** Tricalcium Phosphate — Medicinal preparations to control excess acidity.	**SCOURING COMPOUNDS** Trisodium Phosphate — Supplements abrasive component in cutting grease.	**PLASTICS** Phosphoric Anhydride — In the manufacture of hard, transparent resins.
POLISHING Phosphoric Acid — Electropolishing of stainless steel.	**CATALYSTS** Phosphoric Acid — Preparation of catalysts for production of high octane gasoline.	**CHLORINATING** Phosphorus Oxychloride — In the manufacture of sulfa drugs and atabrin.	**WASHING COMPOUNDS** Sodium Phosphates — Softens water and improves washing effectiveness of soap.	**PULP-PAPER** Ammonium Phosphates — Provides the most effective method of flame proofing.

*TRADE MARK

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 West Jackson Boulevard • Chicago 4, Illinois

ESTABLISH A DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

GELATIN

Manufactured by
UNION CHIMIQUE BELGE
BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

EDIBLE GELATIN
PHARMACEUTICAL (CAPSULE) GELATIN
PHOTOGRAPHIC EMULSION GELATIN
TECHNICAL GELATIN

Packing; Double Bags - - - - Net Weight 112 lbs.
Barrels - - - - - - - - Net Weight 224 lbs.

All Grades Available for Immediate Shipment from BELGIUM. Limited Quantities Carried in Our Warehouse.

SACCHARIN

Why Put All Your Eggs in One Basket?

For Your Protection . . . You NEED a Second Source of Supply!

We will be pleased to take care of your requirements, regardless of quantity . . and can guarantee prompt delivery

Packing: Fibre Drums - - - - Net Weight 50 lbs.

MONOCALCIUM PHOSPHATE

Available in carload quantities direct from our plant. Less carload shipments from our warehouse, Jersey City, N. J.

Packing: 5 Ply Moisture Proof Paper Bags
Net Weight 100 lbs.

PHOSPHORIC ACID

85% N. F.

Carload Quantities Available for Immediate Shipment from Our Plant

Less Carload Lots from Our Warehouse, Jersey City, N.J.

Packing: 6½ gal. Carboys - - - - Net Weight 95 lbs.
13 gal. Carboys - - - - Net Weight 180 lbs.

RN

RICHES-NELSON, INC.
Chemicals and Allied Products

342 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-7267 CABLE ADDRESS: RICNELCHEM, N. Y.

Madder, Dutch—Methylthionine Chloride

Madder, Dutch, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls. c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .70 - .77
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .09½
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.50 - —
Blue, bls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .50 - .60
Manganese acetate, dms lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .24 - —
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - —
Iodide, jars lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms. lb. .22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms lb. .16 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.66.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.60
small, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls. lb. .18 - .20
French, bls. lb. .31½- .32½
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 9.25 - —
Chinese lb. 9.40 - —
synthetic, tech., cns lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .79 - .80
l.c.l. lb. .80 - —
80-82% dms., works lb. .35 - —
70-75% dms., works lb. .30 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld gal. .66 - .70

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.

Synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .42 - .44½
tanks, frt. alld gal. .28 - —
zone 2, cms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .33 - —
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 8.25 - —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works lb. 8.40 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works lb.10.00 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

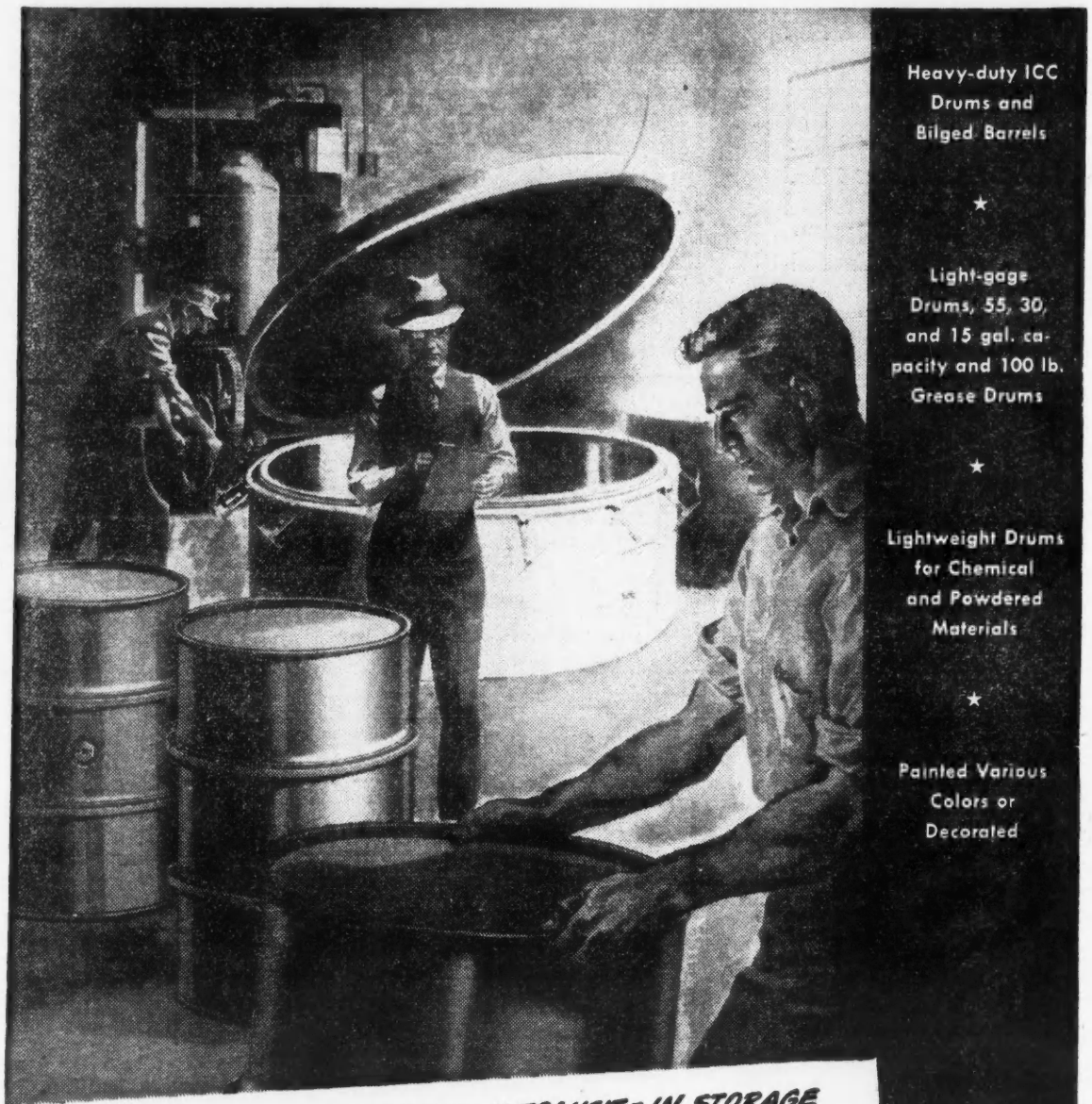
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .61½- —
frt. alld. W gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E gal. .65 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .52 - —
frt. alld. W gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. lb. .50 - .52
cyls. lb. .46 - .50
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms. lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb.36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys. lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works lb. .45 - —
cns, works lb. .48 - —
P-1, cns., works lb. .60 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, bots., cntrs. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs. lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works lb. .70 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .80
Standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Methyleneanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb. 6.55 - 8.50
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb. 4.55 - 6.60
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).


Heavy-duty ICC Drums and Bilged Barrels
★
Light-gage Drums, 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100 lb. Grease Drums
★
Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials
★
Painted Various Colors or Decorated

PROTECT YOUR PRODUCTS IN TRANSIT - IN STORAGE

USE J&L STEEL BARRELS AND DRUMS

The sturdy construction of J&L Steel Barrels and drums is your assurance of safe shipment for your products. They are built of J&L Controlled Quality Steel by men of long experience to give you the best service possible.

J & L STEEL BARREL COMPANY

A SUBSIDIARY OF JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION

70 EAST 45th STREET, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

PLANTS

BAYONNE, N. J. • CLEVELAND, OHIO • PHILADELPHIA, PA. • NEW ORLEANS (GRETNA), LA. NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO. • PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

J&L STEEL

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½- .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .15¾- .17½
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .17 - .18¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .39½- .43
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .41 - .46½
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots. lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .26¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .20 - .21
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., Kgs lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½- .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
smaller containers, same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½- .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.50 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 35.00 - 55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs. lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs. lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .16 - .16¼
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .06½- .07
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .05¾- .06
yellow, bgs., source lb. .12 - .12¼
Washington, yellow, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock ton. 54.00 - 55.00
J2, ex dock ton. 46.00 - 47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., wks., frt, equald lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis lb. .06¼- .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .071 - .08
bgs., c.l. lb. .07 - —
dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., bbls., same basis lb. .07¾- .08½
bgs., l.c.l lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06½- .07½
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 1.70 - 2.30
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .48 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25¼
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 - 11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 - 10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs lb. .988 - —
tins, dealers lb. 1.105 - —
Niketh amide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 - —
2, dms., works lb. .30 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat lb. .54 - .55
West Indian, bgs. lb. .54 - .55
futures lb. .50 - .51
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .16 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 4.90 - —
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .80 - 1.50
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 - 250.00
Seed, bots lb. 110.00 - 200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. .75 - .95
Russian, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns lb. .48 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks lb. .26¾ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.33
60-65%, cns lb. 2.50 - —
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns 3.75 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70

Mica, Dry Ground—Oil, Cinnamon Leaf

Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns lb. 2.30 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 - 24.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .40 - .75
synthetic, dms lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns lb. 5.00 - 12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots lb. 23.00 - 31.50
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ref, dms., c.l lb. .22½- —
cold-pressed, USP, ref, dms., c.l. lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. lb. .21½- .23
tanks lb. .19½- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .24¾- —
tanks lb. .23 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .23¼- —
tanks lb. .22 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
No. 3, tech., ref, dms, c.l lb. .20½- —
l.c.l. lb. .21¼- —
tanks lb. .19 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13 - .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .18 - .19
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.45
Cedarwood, cns lb. .51 - .95
dms. lb. .45 - .63
Celeryseed, bots lb. 14.00 - 20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .50 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 33.00 - 73.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —

From SHELL CHEMICAL... in commercial quantities

IONOL*

a non-staining, non-discoloring oxidation inhibitor

...to add lasting quality to rubber products

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PURE COMPOUND

Melting point . . . . . 70° C
Boiling point . . . . . 265° C
Specific Gravity, 4/4° C. . . . . 1.048 at 20° C
0.899 at 80° C
Vapor Pressure . . . . . 20 mm. at 147° C
100 mm. at 191° C
Viscosity . . . . . 3.47 centistokes at 80° C
1.54 centistokes at 120° C
0.920 centistokes at 160° C
Solubility in absolute ethanol . . 26% by wt. at 20° C
46% by wt. at 40° C

*Trademark Registered—U. S. Patent Office

Other Shell Chemical products are: Acetone, Acrolein, Epichlorohydrin and Glycerol Dichlorohydrin.

- IN RUBBER PRODUCTS — especially those of light color — Ionol provides superior anti-oxidant properties. It also insures freedom from stain and discoloration . . . *even after prolonged exposure to light, air and heat.* In addition, Ionol has a high degree of compatibility with either natural or nitrile rubber and is not subject to leaching by dilute aqueous or alcoholic alkali.
- Ionol is a light colored, granular material of high purity. It is readily soluble in petroleum fractions and most organic solvents, but is insoluble in water.

The unique anti-oxidant and non-discoloring properties of this compound suggest many other important applications. For example, as a stabilizer and anti-oxidant for soap and as an anti-skinning agent for paint and ink.

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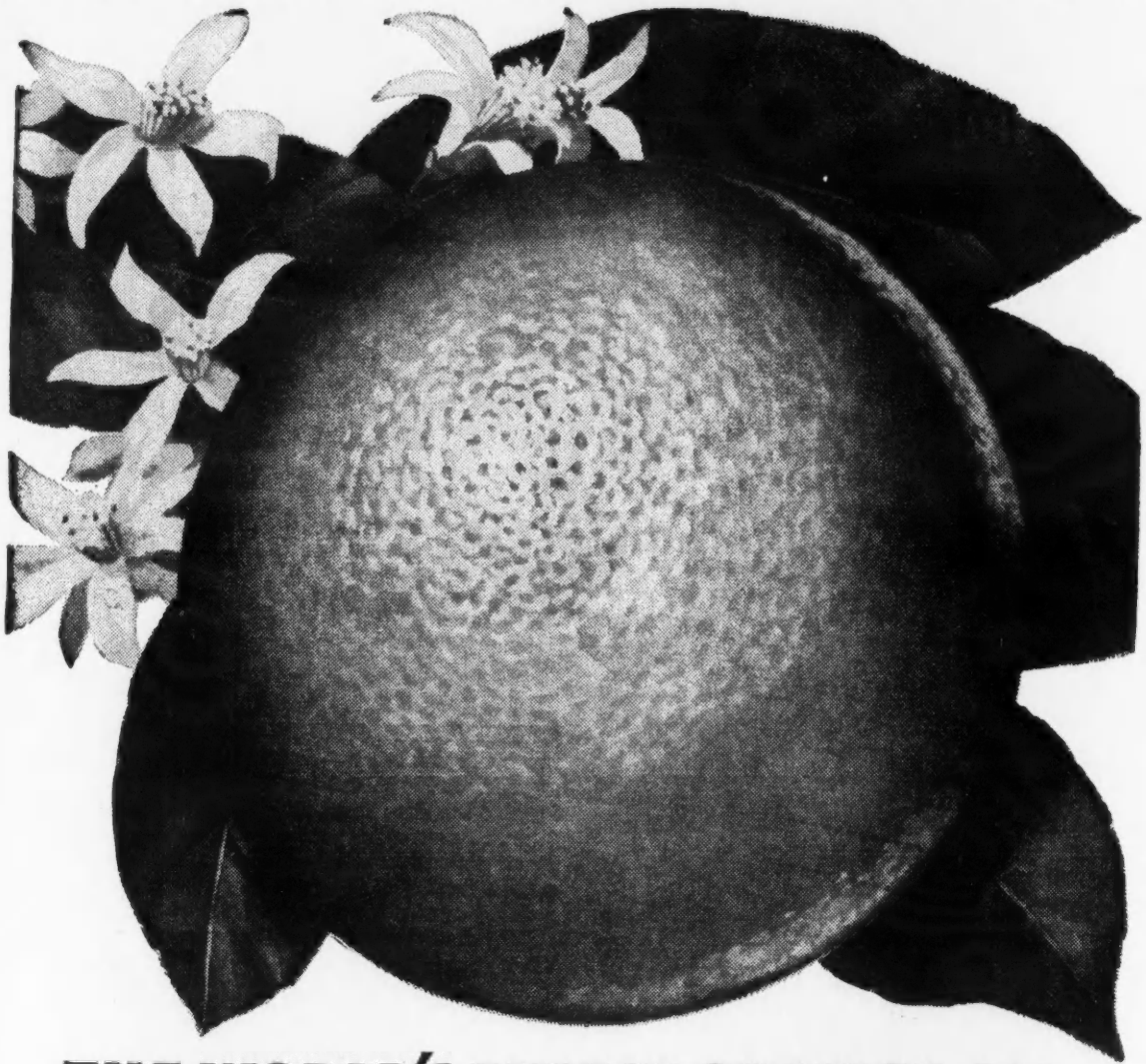
Oil, Citronella—Oil, Tallow

Oil, citronella, Ceylon, cns. lb. .70 - 1.05
Java, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.30
from Zanzibar buds, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports. lb. .28 Nom.
Pac. coast. lb. .27 Nom.
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .32 Nom.
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .24 - .25
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Coriander, bots lb. 34.00 -40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .22 Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, tanks, mills lb. .25½ Nom.
Costus, bots oz. 40.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works lb. .18 - .18½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, dms. lb. .29 - .29½
tankcars lb. .25 Nom.
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 6.75 -10.00
Cumin, bots. lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots. lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.25

Oil, eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns. lb. .85 - 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .71 - 1.30
Fennell, sweet, cns. lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .22½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .34 - .43
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .38 - .40
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .46 - .53
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .49 - .55
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. oz. 9.25 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 11.00 -21.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 8.75 -10.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit lb. 1.15 - 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .17¼ - .18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .20 - .21
prime, burning, dms. lb. .21 - .22
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.75

Oil, herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
twice rectified lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns. lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. lb. No stocks.
Lavandin, cns. lb. 1.30 - 3.75
Lavender flower, French, 38-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.25 -10.15
30-32% ester, cns. lb. 2.40 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns. lb. 1.40 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns. lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Messina lb. 2.75 - 4.00
terpeneless, bots. lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.55
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.00
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot. lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .2920- —
l.c.l. lb. .2980-.3040
tankcars lb. .2780- —
tankwagon lb. .2800- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks. gal. .21 - .98
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks. gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks. gal. .225 - —

Oil, lubricating, at refinery, Penna., W., cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - .34
cylinder, 600-650 steam refd., tanks gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks gal. .37 - .38
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks, gal. .11 - .12
red. 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. .11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns. lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns. lb. 8.50 -10.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .14 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2190- —
kettle-bodied, dms, l.c.l. lb. .2340- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2040- —
tanks lb. .19 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms. lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot 15°, dms. lb. .43 - —
20°, dms. lb. .42 - —
30°, dms. lb. .40 - —
Neroli, French, bots. lb. 75.00 -390.00
Haitian, bots lb. 175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .83 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms., c.l. lb. .17½ - .18
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .18¼
tanks lb. .17½ - .18
Oleo, extra, tcs. lb. .25 - .26
Olibanum, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms. gal. 3.00 - —
edible, Calif., dms gal. 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid gal. 4.50 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis, gal. 4.00 - 4.10
foots, dms. lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars lb. .21½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
75% (62% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No stocks.
l.c.l. lb. No stocks.
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns. lb. .75 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Calif., cns. lb. 1.40 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.85
Messina, coppers lb. 3.30 - 5.50
West Indian, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, dms. lb. .29 - —
Palmarosa, cns lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY. lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, works gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 6.25 -18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works lb. .20 Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - .27½
drums lb. .31½ Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns lb. 2.40 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.00 - 7.80
redist., USP, dms lb. 7.60 - 8.10
Perilla, crude, dms. lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 2.95 - 4.50
Pimento berry, dms lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns lb. 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .60 - .80
dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .61 - .70
Pine, dest.-dist., dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .70 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. lb. .09½ - —
tanks, works, South gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East lb. .095 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N. Y. C. gal. .86 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns. lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans lb. 4.00 -14.50
Putty, petroleum, heavy, dms gal. .18 - —
tankwagon gal. .13½ - —
light, dms gal. .16½ - —
tankwagon gal. .12½ - —
Rapeseed, tankcars lb. .23 - —
Red, single dist., dms. lb. .18¾ - .19¼
tanks lb. .17½ - —
saponified, dms. lb. .18 - .19
double dist., dms. lb. .21¼ - .22¼
tanks lb. .20 - —
Rose, natural, coppers oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots lb. 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots lb. 15.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Spanish, cns lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns lb. 13.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .14 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2190- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2340- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l. lb. .2040- —
tanks lb. .19 - —
Sassafras, artificial lb. .58 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum),
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns lb. 3.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports lb. No prices.
Sesame, tanks lb. No prices.
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works gal. .25 - .30
tanks, works gal. .15 - .18
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .18 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. lb. .2302- —
l.c.l. lb. .2360- .2420
tanks lb. .2185- —
clarified, dms., c.l. lb. .2182- —
l.c.l. lb. .2280- .2340
tanks lb. .2052- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East lb. .21½ Nom.
drums lb. .26½ - .27
Spearmint, dms lb. 5.25 - 6.00
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dms. lb. .2690- —
natural, 45°, dms lb. .2570- —
Spruce, cns., dms lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, imp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .08¼ - —
Tallow, acidless, dms lb. .17 - .18



THE WORLD'S FINEST ORANGE OIL

Made exclusively from oranges from the Sunkist Groves of California.

Exchange Oil of Orange gives you more *real orange flavor*, drop for drop or pound for pound, than any other orange oil.

Give it all your tests for *quality, uniformity* and *strength*. Then you'll buy Exchange Brand.

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PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO, CALIF.
Producing Plant:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Exchange
OIL OF
ORANGE
U. S. P.

Oil, tansy, crs	lb.	9.00	-14.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms, incl., c.l., works, South	gal.	.41	- .43½
l.c.l., works, South	gal.	.43	- .45½
whse., N.Y.C.	gal.	.52¼	- .54¾
tanks, works, South	gal.	.32	- .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South	gal.	.60	- —
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, l.c.l., dms	lb.	.33	- —
Thyme, NF, red, cns	lb.	2.60	- 3.35
white, cns	lb.	2.85	- 3.80
technical, white, cns	lb.	.35	- 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½	- .22¾
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½	- —
tanks	lb.	.21¼	- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).			
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.30	- .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb.	9.50	-45.00
Haitian	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Winter-bleached, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Wheat germ, dms	gal.	10.00	-13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., San Francisco,	gal.	.51½	- —
l.c.l., S.F.	gal.	.53½	- .56½
50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.45	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.48	- .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y	gal.	.48	- —
l.c.l., N.Y.	gal.	.51	- .55
70 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S.F.	gal.	51½	- —
l.c.l., S. F.	gal.	.53½	- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.52	- —
l.c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.55	- .59
85 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F.	gal.	.51½	- —
l.c.l., S. F.	gal.	.53½	- .56½
100 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F.	gal.	.59	- —
l.c.l., S. F.	gal.	.61	- .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.64	- —
l.c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.67	- .71
145 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F.	gal.	.68	- —
l.c.l., S. F.	gal.	.70	- .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.69	- .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.69	- —
l.c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.72	- .76
180 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F.	gal.	.70	- —
l.c.l., S. F.	gal.	.72	- .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.73	- —
l.c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.76	- .80
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.81	- —
l.c.l., N. Y.	gal.	.84	- .88
340 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., S. F.	gal.	.83	- —
l.c.l., S. F.	gal.	.85	- .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	7.00	-14.25
Southern, cns	lb.	3.65	- 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed, NF, cns	lb.	3.65	- 5.50
Wormwood, cns	lb.	7.75	-13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots.	lb.	9.50	-25.00
first, bots	lb.	9.75	-15.00
second, bots	lb.	6.50	-10.00
third, bots	lb.	3.25	- 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).			
white, dms.	lb.	.21¼	- .22¼
tankcars	lb.	.20	- —
low titre, dms.	lb.	.21¼	- .22¾
tankcars	lb.	.20½	- —
Oleostearin, bbls	lb.	.22	Nom.
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	- 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works.	ton.	10.00	- —
paper, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.00	- —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	7.00	- —
Opium, USP, cns	lb.	19.45	- —
gran., USP, cns	lb.	21.90	- —
powd., USP, cns	lb.	21.90	- —
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.04	- —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.29½	- .31½
Chrome orange prices are 1c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroanilin toner	lb.	1.15	- —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.25	60- —
Molybdate	lb.	.41	- —
Persian, bbls	lb.	.30	- .45
Orange flowers, bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.13	- .15
Sweet, bls	lb.	.14	- .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs	lb.	.16½	- .17
Portuguese, bgs	lb.	.20	- .20½
Sicilian, bgs	lb.	.24	- .24½
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.28	- .29
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.32	- .33
Verona, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.22	- .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	- —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	.42	- —
Orthoanisidin, bbls	lb.	.59	- —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.60	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.62	- .67
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works	lb.	.65½	- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms	lb.	.28	- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- .35
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33½	- .35½
tech., 20°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
29°-30°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.33	- .34
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33½	- .34½
25-27°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26	- .26¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26¼	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27½	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.07½	- .08½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½	- .10½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	- .08
50-lb. cns.	lb.	.12½	- —
100-lb. cns.	lb.	.11½	- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.			
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).			
Orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	.50	- .52
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.15	- .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.18	- —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns	lb.	.75	- —
Orthonitrophenol, dms	lb.	.85	- —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms	lb.	.11	- —
Orthophenetidin, dms	lb.	.90	- —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs	lb.	1.00	- —
Orthotoluidin, dms	lb.	.18	- .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.33½	- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.15½	- —
Ouabaine, USP, bots	gram.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works	lb.	6.40	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	6.55	- 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	6.60	- —
smaller lots	oz.	6.30	- 6.50
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	- 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs	lb.	.25	- .26
Portuguese, bgs.	lb.	.32	- .33
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.44	- .44½
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb.	.75	- —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- .33
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.	lb.	.70	- —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Paracresol, 98°/, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .48
92°/-94°/, dms., works	lb.	.45	- —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more	gal.	2.50	- —
smaller quantities	gal.	3.00	- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. works	lb.	.45	- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery	lb.	.07	- —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.07	- —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0750-	—
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0705-	—
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0715-	—
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0725-	—
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0730-	—
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0735-	—
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0780-	—
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.0820-	—
Paraffin prices in bgs. and etns., 7 10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.			
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.24	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.25	- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98°/, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	- .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.11	- —
USP, cbys	lb.	.37	- .40
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb.	.44½	- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.18	- —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.40	- —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works	lb.	.36¼	- —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works	lb.	.27	- .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb.	1.30	- —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works.	lb.	.19	- .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb.	.70	- —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works	lb.	.55	- .58
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs	lb.	.30	- .31
ground, bxs	lb.	.40	- .41
powder, bxs	lb.	.42	- .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	- .33
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.26	- .28
Patchouli leaves, bls	lb.	.45	- .50
Pectin, citrous, bbls	lb.	1.25	- —
Penicillin, bulk, calcium, Romansky, 500,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 units	100,000 units.	.08	- .09⅝
Potassium, crystalline, same quantity	100,000 units.	.10	- .10¾
Procaine G, same quantity	100,000 units.	.10½	- .10¾
Sodium, crystalline, same quantity	100,000 units.	.10½	- .10¾
Distributors' unlabeled, potassium or sodium, crystalline, bots.,	100,000 units	bot.	.175 - —
	200,000 units	bot.	.275 - —
	500,000 units	bot.	.575 - —
	1,000,000 units	bot.	1.075 - —

Is Your Company Saving Money and Making a Better Product by Using Amsco Solvents?

✓ Check this list:

Hundreds of companies, scores of industries throughout the United States are saving time, saving money, improving their products, or increasing safety by using Amsco solvents.

The list of uses below, while far from complete, will give you an idea of the almost limitless ways in which these versatile solvents may be used. Whether or not your particular type of business is mentioned here, investigate what Amsco can do for you.

CHEMICALS—As ingredients in many chemical reactions and also as a raw material in the manufacture of some synthetic chemicals.

CLEANING—Used in preparation of detergents for commercial dry cleaning of fabrics and as spot removers; also as a cleaning solvent for textiles, metals and machine parts.

EXTRACTION—Most of the close boiling solvents are used as the extraction medium for fats, vegetable oils, glue, rosin, resins and other natural occurring products. Also as extraction solvent for production of certain pharmaceuticals.

GLUES, ADHESIVES—Used as a solvent for adhesive compounds and in production of industrial and decorative adhesive tapes.

INK—These have application as solvent in production of intaglio, heat set inks, printing inks, etc.

INSECTICIDES—Several are used as solvent and carrier for insecticides.

OILCLOTH, ARTIFICIAL LEATHER AND COATED PRODUCTS—Applied as a solvent in the printing of table and floor oilcloth; also in the impregnation of various types of fabrics.

PAINT, VARNISH & LACQUERS—Used as solvent and thinner in manufacture of decorative and industrial paints, varnishes, lacquers and enamels. Also varnish removers and specialties.

PRINTING—Used as a general solvent and cleanser in printing plants for the cleaning of presses, plates and rollers.

RESIN—Amsco naphthas are used in the production of resin solutions including gloss oil.

RUBBER—Because of their qualities certain Amsco naphthas have application as a solvent in the preparation of rubber cements, rubber shoes, rubber dip goods. Also vital in the manufacture of rubber tires, both natural and synthetic.

TEXTILE—Amsco naphthas are used for cleansing fabrics and also for pad dyeing, printing and treating.

WAX & POLISH—Amsco naphthas are ingredients in many compositions of liquid and paste waxes and polishes, such as for floors, furniture, shoes, etc.

* * *

Users like Amsco's rapid delivery anywhere in the U. S. A. They benefit by Amsco's big line—the most complete line of petroleum-base solvents available. Take advantage of Amsco's quarter century of experience.

You, too, can benefit by using Amsco solvents. For details mail the coupon today!

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American Mineral Spirits Company, Dept. OD-4
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Please send information on the complete line of Amsco petroleum-base solvents to:

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Position.....

Company.....

Street Address.....City.....State.....

(Samples sent on request)

Penicillin—Phenol, USP

Penicillin, distributors' unlabeled sodium, amorphous, 100,000 units	bot.	.16	—
200,000 units	bot.	.25	—
500,000 units	bot.	.52	—
1,000,000 units	bot.	.97	—
Procaine G in oil, 10 cc vials, 300,000 units per cc	vial.	6.40	8.00
Pennyroyal leaves, bls	lb.	.23	.30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works	lb.	.20	.25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	.36
For di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3,	gal.	.10½	.11½
Pepper, black, bgs	lb.	.95	.96
futures, bgs., nearby	lb.	.92	.95
distant, new crop, March	lb.	.57	.58
Red, capsicum, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point	lb.	.18	Nom.
Hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.48	.50
Mombasa, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Niger, bgs.	lb.	.40	.41
birdseye, bgs	lb.	.45	.45½
Sierra Leone, futures	lb.	.23	Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Mexican, long	lb.	No stocks.	
White, bgs	lb.	.95	.96
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb.	.60	.65
imported, bls	lb.	.75	.80
Perchlorethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld	lb.	.10¾	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¾	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	.11½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	.12	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.12½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.12	—
Perchlorethylene, tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	.10¼	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	.11¼	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms	lb.	.85	1.05
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 3	lb.	.021	—
f.o.b. Indiana refy	lb.	.04½	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.032	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.036	—
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.024	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.028	—
USP, amber, non-ret, dms., c.l	lb.	.04¾	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.05⅞	—
California refy	lb.	.08¼	—
cream, c.l., dms	lb.	.06½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅛	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	.05	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅛	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08⅜	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	.07¾	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.07⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09⅜	—
California refy	lb.	.12	—
Petrolatum, USP, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.06½	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.06⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅝	—
California refy	lb.	.10½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	.04⅝	—
Pennsylvania refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.06	—
California refy	lb.	.08⅜	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94	2.88
Illinois	bbl.	2.65	2.77
Kentucky	bbl.	2.60	2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	3.10
Montana	bbl.	2.50	2.65
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23	3.00
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	5.00	—
Upper field	bbl.	3.10	5.00
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	3.00
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	3.30
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	3.00
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	3.00
West	bbl.	2.10	2.87
Wyoming	bbl.	1.90	2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, ens., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. ens., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. ens., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57	—
Petroleum fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.10	2.20
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.35	2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	3.249	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	3.03	3.07
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	3.055	3.315
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.96	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.99	3.41
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	3.03	3.37
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	3.00	3.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	3.03	3.27
Portland, Me	bbl.	3.095	3.115
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	3.045	3.085
Savannah, Ga	bbl.	2.99	3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.0785	.096
Pennsylvania	gal.	.11	.12
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.09125	—
No. 3	gal.	.08875	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.094	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.0925	—
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09375	—
No. 2, straw	gal.	.09	.0925
No. 3	gal.	No prices.	
range	gal.	.095	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1125	.13
No. 2	gal.	.11	.13
No. 3	gal.	.11	.12
Lacquer, diluent, California, 170-f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax,			
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis.	gal.	.152	—
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis.	gal.	.152	—
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis,	gal.	.142	—
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis.	gal.	.142	—
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis.	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1025	.115
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.16	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Camden, N. J	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal.	.211	—
Kansas City, Mo	gal.	.152	—
Lancaster, Pa	gal.	.16	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.189	—
Syracuse	gal.	.185	—
Washington, D. C	gal.	.175	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10625	.12
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.1470	—
Newark	gal.	.13	—
Chicago	gal.	.14¼	—
Detroit	gal.	.15½	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-265 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt	gal.	.22	—
25-26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.20½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.24½	.26
270-370° b.r., 49° C, m.a.p	gal.	.29	—
26° C, m.a.p	gal.	.21	.26
300-400 b.r., 26-32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
36° C, m.a.p	gal.	.21	.23½
340-440 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.26½	—
360-430 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1125	.12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.12375	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Chicago	gal.	.205	—
Detroit	gal.	.221	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.207	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.205	—
Newark	gal.	.165	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185	—
St. Louis	gal.	.199	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Stoddard, California tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco	gal.	.142	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.10	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16	—
Chicago	gal.	.15½	—
Detroit	gal.	.17½	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.16½	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.164	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15	—
St. Louis	gal.	.17	—
Syracuse	gal.	.17	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13¾	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10¾	—
Phenobarbital, dms, 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00	4.10
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald	lb.	.13½	.14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	.13½
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.15¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¼	.14
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	.14¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼	.15
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½	—

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Gouverneur Talc Co.
Gouverneur, N. Y.

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magnesium
silicate
for paint

new process yields smooth uniform talc
of good color and good suspension
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saves time and lowers grinding costs
makes smooth easier brushing paints

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In the first commercial synthetic glycerine plant ever built, Shell Chemical is now manufacturing the highest purity glycerine ever made in quantity.

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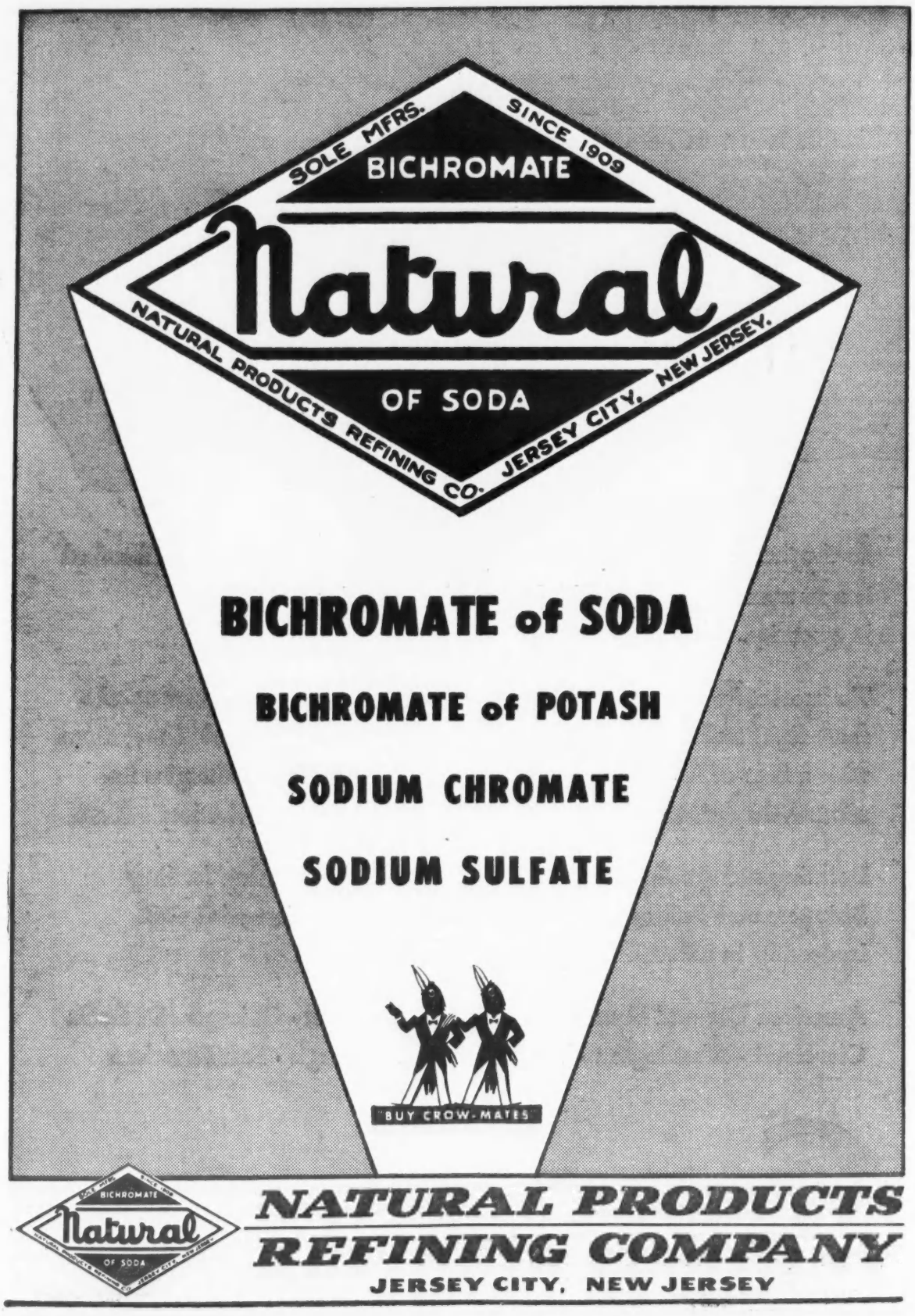
a.c.f. CAR BUILDERS TO AMERICA'S RAILROADS

Phenolphthalein, USP—Propyl Aldehyde

Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.01 - 1.04
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .54 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - 2.75
pure, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Phenylacetamide, dms., works, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .64½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib., dms lb. 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .20½- .27
10-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.01 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 5.31 - 5.61
75%-74%, b.p.l., same same basis long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 5.78 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 5.98 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum short ton. 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs lb. .33 - .36
tins, export lb. .40 - .45
Yellow, cns lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .22½
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .22½- .23½
Pacific Coast, dlvd lb. .26½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .07 - .08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Pierotoxin, bots oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, bots., vials oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs. lb. .24½- .25
Pinetar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .54¾- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l. works ton. 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms lb. No prices.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼- .10½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 - 96.00
Pleurisy roots, bls lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, dms lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls lb. .17 - .18
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .33 - .
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - .
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - .
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - .
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .75 - .
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .50 - .
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures lb. .24½- .
Dutch, bgs lb. .20½- .
futures lb. .20 - .
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .
futures, bgs lb. .13 - .
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.60 - .
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.35 - .
liquid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - .
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - .
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.25 - .
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - .
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - .
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .0785- .
l.c.l., works lb. .0860- .
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. .03575- .
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0395- .
tanks, same basis lb. .0314- .
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .
Potassium abietate lb. .08 - .
Acetate, USP, dms lb. .26 - .
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .20 - .
powd., dms lb. .22 - .
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- .
l.c.l. lb. .12¾- .
Potassium bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 200.00 - .
ton lots, works ton. 218.50 - .
less ton lots, works ton. 223.50 - .
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .48 - .
25-200 lbs lb. .60 - .
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .33 - .
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works lb. .07½- .
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - .
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .06 - .
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16 - .
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .25 - .
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works, lb. .09½- .
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- .
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works lb. .09 - .
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- .
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. .12 - .
Chloride, USP, cryst., bbls lb. .26 - .
gran., bbls lb. .20 - .
powd., bbls lb. .29 - .
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .55 - .
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .24 - .
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.05 - .
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 1.80 - .
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, sticks, cns lb. .34 - .
Hypophosphite, dms lb. .78 - .
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.10 - .
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - .
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - .
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. .19 - .
powd., bbls lb. .25 - .
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .37½- .
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .45½- .
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls lb. .30 - .
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- .
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .
Permanganate, tech., kegs works lb. .21¼- .
USP, dms., works lb. .23½- .
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - .
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - .
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works lb. .13 - .
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .55 - .
Yellow, bbls lb. .19 - .
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. .18 - .
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - .
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 15.25 - .
solution, 29° Be, ref. drums, c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - .
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - .
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - .
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - .
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - .
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - .
solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - .
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - .
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - .
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .31 - .
powd., bbls lb. .14½- .
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works ton. 32.50 - .
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms lb. .70 - .
tech., works lb. .45 - .
Titanate, cns., c.l., works lb. .13 - .
5 tons, works lb. .12½- .
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .
Xanthate, dms., c.l. lb. .12 - .
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works ton. 14.50 - .
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. .83 - .
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - .
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- .
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms lb. .50 - .
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - .
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .28 - .
Berries, bgs lb. .60 - .
Prince's pine herb, bls lb. .55 - .
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb. lots lb. 4.75 - .
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - .
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - .
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .
tanks, works lb. .15 - .
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - .
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .
tanks, works lb. .15 - .
tankwagons, works lb. .13½- .
Aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde).



Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½	—
smaller containers	lb.	12½	—
tanks	lb.	07	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, frt equald. E	lb.	.18¼	—
Propyleneglycol NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Propylthiouracil, tots., works	kilo.	50.00	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla herb, nls	lb.	.55	.60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾	.04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾	.04
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	—
coarse, bgs., ton	lb.	.05½	—
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03	—
coarse, ogs., ton lots	lb.	.04½	—
Pumice in bbls is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25	.26
Purple lake (see Red).			
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	7.10	7.35
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works	gal.	5.50	—
regular base, dms., works,	gal.	5.40	—
(36 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	8.15	—
regular base, dms., works,	gal.	8.10	—
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.26	—
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.38	—
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.49	2.52
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.69	.70
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.69½	.80
ret. dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.69	.80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram.	.55	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports.	long-ton.	8.00	—
Pyrocatchin (see Catechol).			
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	14.00	—
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	9.50	—
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	9.00	10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	7.00	—
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.12	—
white, china, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.17	—
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
translucent, pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.17	—
transparent, colorless, cs., wks.	lb.	.19	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.15	—
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.14	—
white, cs., works	lb.	.17	—

Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	.07	.09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17½	—
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works,	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.13½	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	—
Quebracho extract, ordinary, solid, 65% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis	lb.	.1275	—
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.12	.13
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.33½	—
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	—
solid, bxs	lb.	.26	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net,	flask.	76.00	78.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	.95	1.75
Quinindine, NF, J, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.30	—
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.22	Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	.95	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 zs.	oz.	1.00	—
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.30	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.73	—
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.	oz.	1.00	Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	1.00	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.07	—
Formate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.20	Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz.	cns. oz.	.91	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.91	—
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.40	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	1.10	—
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.95	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.80½	—
Tannate, USP, X, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.60	Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	.97	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.54½	.55
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	.55½

R

R salt, dry, bbls	lb.	.69	.70
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.90	2.00
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.45	2.25
Prices 1½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.			
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.29	—
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.14	—
Red, cadmium, maroon, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.39	1.49
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.24	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.19	—
orange-red, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.09	—

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).

Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).

Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).

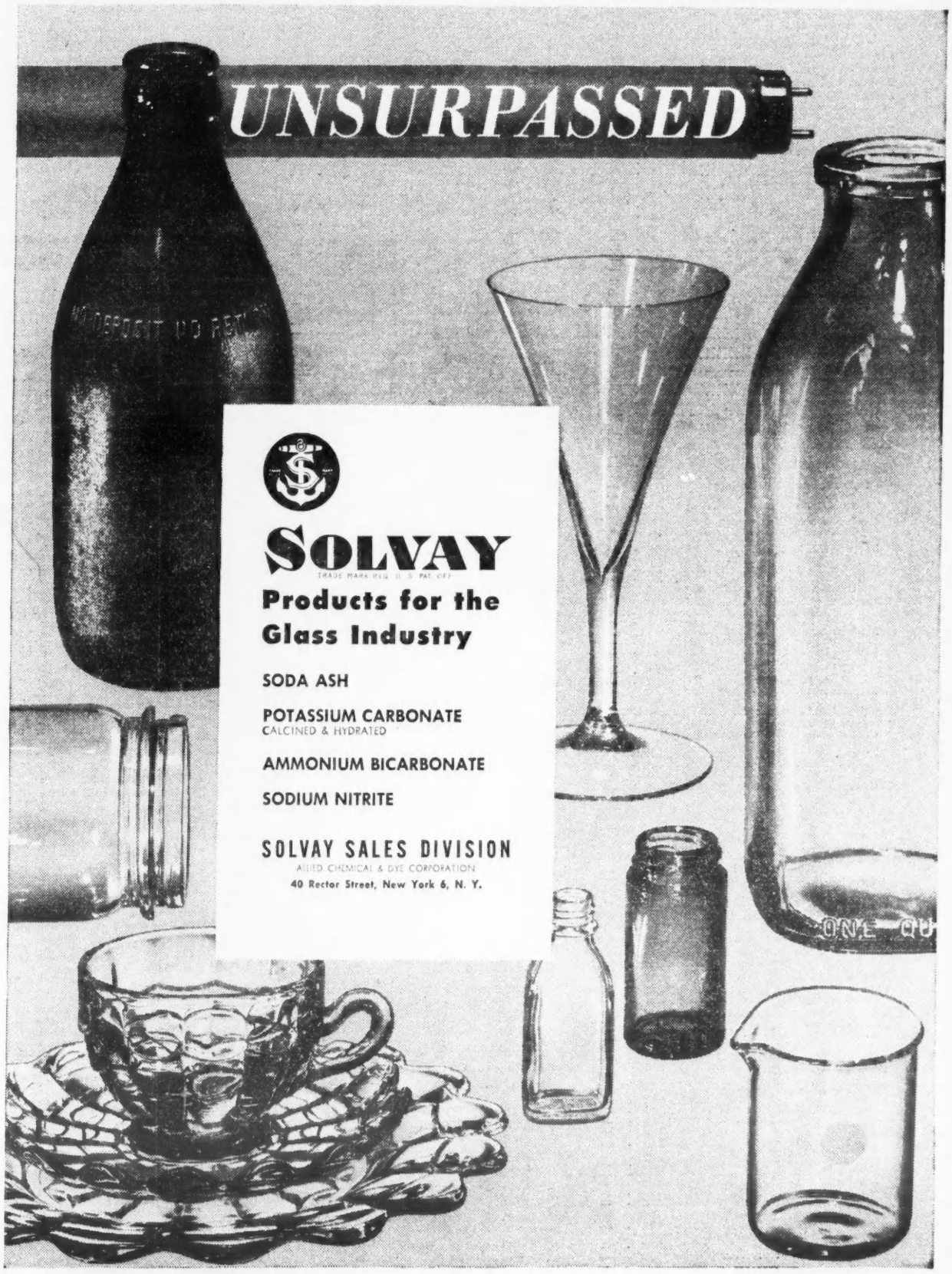
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	—
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.11½	11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs	lb.	.11½	.11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J	lb.	.05¼	09¼
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.05	—
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.80	—
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	—
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25% bgs., works	lb.	.40	.43
toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.35	1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	—
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	—
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.04	—
MNPT toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.25	—

Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher

Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.00	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	2.02	—
Red, metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Para toner, bbls	lb.	.85	.88
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	.95	1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	.80	—
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).			
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb.	4.45	—
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.20	.25
Purple lake, kgs	lb.	1.35	—
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	.25	.28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¼	.05¾
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾	.07
ex whse., New York	lb.	.07½	—
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.03½	.05½
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05½	.05¾
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06¼	—
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb.	1.35	—
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½	—
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½	.25
Venetian, 15% bgs., works	lb.	.0350	—
20% bgs., works	lb.	.0360	—
25% bgs., works	lb.	.0410	—
30% bgs., works	lb.	.0440	—
35% bgs., works	lb.	.0465	—
40% bgs., works	lb.	.0490	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls	lb.	.27	—
Quicksilver, ctns	lb.	2.27	—
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	2.17	2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls	lb.	.35	—
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works	lb.	.68	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	1.30	—
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.00	—

Propylene Dichloride—Rosin, Wood

Rhatany root, bgs	lb.	.09	.10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.	lb.	.45	.50
powd., bbls	lb.	.50	.55
Riboflavin, USP, bots	kilo.	125.00	—
95%, bots	kilo.	118.75	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Enoreyville, Calif.	lb.	.79	—
Rochelle salt, grn., powd., bbls, 5,000 lbs	lb.	.31½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.32	—
Rose flowers, pale, bls	lb.	.23	.24
Rosemary flowers, bls	lb.	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls	lb.	.13	Nom.
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.08	.08½
Spanish, bls	lb.	.09	.09½
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	18.00	20.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit of 1 percent.		2.50	—
Powder (see Cube root).			
Rottenstone, ogs., c.l., mines	ton.	36.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	43.00	—
Rue herb, bls	lb.	.40	.45
Rutin, 10 kilos	gram.	.16½	—
5 kilos	gram.	.17	—
smaller lots	gram.	.17½	.21½
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	—
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.50	—
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.75	—



Sabadilla Seed—Sulphur Iodide

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .40 - .45
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .34 - .35
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs. lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 23.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .78 - 1.20
Sage, cyprus, bgs ..... lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .24½
Greek, fancy, bls ..... lb. 13½- .14
Spanish, bls ..... lb. 13½- .14
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs ..... lb. .08½- —
Salicin, bots ..... lb. No stocks.
cns. ..... lb. No stocks.
Saligenin, dms., works ..... lb. 20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs ..... lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms ..... lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. .88 - —
burlap bgs ..... 100 lbs. .93 - —
l.c.l., paper bgs ..... 100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
burlap bgs ..... 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l ton. 19.60 -21.60
l.c.l. ..... ton. 24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works .... ton. 25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons ..... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons ..... 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns .. kilo. 190.00 -200.00
Saponin No. 1, cns ..... lb. 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls .... lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. ..... lb. .43 - .45
Mexican, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
select, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls ..... lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs .... lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, cns .... lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs ..... lb. .60 - .62
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .27¾- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .28¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs ..... lb. .28¼- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .28¾- —
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots. lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .26 - .27
sifting, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .24
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .13 - .14
Pods, bls ..... lb. .14 - .15
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Sesame seed, Brazil, bgs ..... lb. .16¾- Nom.
Salvadorean ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Nicaragua, hulled ..... lb. .30 - .30½
Central Amer., natural, bgs ... lb. .19 - .19¼
Chinese, hulled, recleaned .... lb. .23½ - .24
Turkish, yellow, recleaned .... lb. .13½- .19
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .63½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .64 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .66 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots .... lb. .73½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .74 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .76 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .63 - .64
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .66 - .67
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs. ..... lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .61
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works. ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- .27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... oz. .77½- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .63½- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .64½- —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .65 - —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .65¼- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .49½- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .51 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .51½- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .51½- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .45 - —
strong, bots., dms., 1,000-oz lots, oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls ..... lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls .... lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs ..... lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, etns ..... lb. .11 - —
Blue, etns ..... lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Soapbark, bls ..... lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls ..... lb. .23 - .30
powd., bbls ..... lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
Soda ash, light, 58%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 1.15 - —

Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones: Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50% rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —

Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated minimum quantity 500 lbs., for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash.

Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car ..... 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse .... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works ..... lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works .... lb. .46 - —
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., wks., lb. .13 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. — - —
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., works ..... lb. No stocks.
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons lb. .39 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons ..... lb. .46 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09¾- .09¾
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11½- .12¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¾- .12½
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms ..... lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .07¾- .08¼
powd., kgs., works. ..... lb. .09 - —
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorite, tech., dms., works ... lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11⅞- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11¾- .11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls ..... lb. .21½- —
dms. ..... lb. .22½- .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls ..... lb. .28 - —
dms. ..... lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 95-98% dms ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½- .12½
anhydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¾- .10½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - .10¾
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .10 - .10¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .10½- .11
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.57
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.15
50%, cbys. ..... lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - .25
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms ..... lb. .24 - .25
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. .73 - —
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., same basis .... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area, 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars ..... lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- .15
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .15¾
Mandelate, dms ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works ..... lb. .16½- —
Metanilate, bgs ..... lb. .48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works .... lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls ..... lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis .... ton. 48.00 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾- —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 6.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works .... lb. .09 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt equald, lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis .... lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., ogs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.50
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works, lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —

Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).

Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs ..... lb. .12 - —
bbls. ..... lb. .12¼- —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works .... lb. .22½- —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls ..... lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd, zone 1, 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2 ..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3 ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
zone 4 ..... 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.

Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ..... ton. 16.00 -17.00
52° turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ..... ton. 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05½- .06
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, bbls., works ..... lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried powd., bbls lb. .16 - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.00
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - 6.40
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald, 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis .... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms. lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphonilate, bbls., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. ..... lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton. 95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¾- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls ..... lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., etns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb. .70 - —
low and medium vis., etns., 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis lb. .66 - —
Sodium-cinchophen, bots., dms., works lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms. lb.
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.
l.c.l., works ..... lb.
Sodium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.
l.c.l., works ..... lb.
Sodium, zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms 1,000 lbs. or more, works ... lb.
less 1,000 lbs., same basis ... lb.
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works gal.
high-flash, dms., works ... gal.
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, 100 F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal.
150 F. flash, tanks, same basis gal.
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb.
5 tons, works ..... lb.
1 ton or less, works ..... lb.
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works ..... lb.
crystalline, dms., works ..... lb.
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., wks, ton lots, works ..... lb.
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works ... lb.
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb.
smaller lots, works ..... lb.
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb.
20,000 lbs., works ..... lb.
smaller lots, works ..... lb.
Spikenard root, bls ..... lb.
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb.
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb.
Squaw vine, leaves, bls ..... lb.
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb.
White, bls ..... lb.
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb.
St. Ignatius beans, bgs ..... lb.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. ..... lb.
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, cryst.).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.
Chicago ..... 100 lbs.
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.
powd., paper bgs., c.l ... 100 lbs.
Chicago ..... 100 lbs.
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.

Prices for corn starch in cotton higher.

Potato, dom., bgs., c.l ..... lb.
l.c.l. ..... lb.
Rice, bgs., c.l ..... lb.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l ..... lb.
Wheat, bgs. ..... lb.
Stavesacre seed, bgs ..... lb.
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls ..... lb.
Stoneroot, bls ..... lb.
Storax, USP, cs ..... lb.
Stramonium leaves, bgs ..... lb.
Seed, bgs ..... lb.
Streptomycin, hospitals ..... gram
wholesalers ..... gram
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., carbonate, 90%, bbls ..... lb.
98%, bbls ..... lb.
Chloride, tech., bbls ..... lb.
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb.
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs ..... lb.
Lactate, dms. ..... lb.
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ... lb.
l.c.l., works ..... lb.
Oxalate, bbls., works ..... lb.
Salicylate, NF, dms ..... lb.
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works lb.
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb.
Strophanthin, bots ..... oz.
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs ... lb.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 oz.
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs.
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works ... lb.
Styralyl acetate, bots ..... lb.
Sucrose aceto-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb.
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works ... lb.
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb.
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works lb.
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works lb.
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works lb.
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works lb.
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works lb.
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb.
Sulphanilamide, 20-60 mesh, 10c.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb.
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb.
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works lb.
Sulphathiazole sodium, USP, dms., works lb.
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs ... lb.
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs ..... lb.
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export, long ton.
flour, comm'l, 60-65%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb.
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs.
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.
heavy, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs.
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c.
rock, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs.
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.
rolls, bgs., c.l., works ... 100 lbs.
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs.
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... 100 lbs.
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, lb.
l.c.l., works ..... lb.
10-gal. dms., c.l., works ..... lb.
l.c.l., works ..... lb.
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., wks, multi-unit cars, works ..... lb.
tanks, works ..... lb.
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., wks, lb.
Iodide, bots., jars ..... lb.

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Sumac Bark—Trisodium Phosphate

Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton 85.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½ - —
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock ton 88.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton .76 - .77
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls lb. 1.05 - 1.10

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., c.l., New York, works ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 22.50 - 24.50
Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton 22.00 - 30.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works ton 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton 26.50 - 28.00
88.95-99.95%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 21.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 24.50 - —
98-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 23.00 - 25.00
l.c.l., works ton 27.00 - 32.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l ton 35.00 - 45.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose lb. .12¾ - —
fancy, loose lb. .13 - —
special, loose lb. .11½ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .08 - .08½
50%, dms. lb. .11 - .11½
Tamarinds, bbls. lb. .13 - 15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton 7.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton 7.75 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
medium grades, bgs lb. .06½ - .07
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ref. dms., c.l., works gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .56 - —
tanks, works gal. .47 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .69 - —
tanks, works gal. .60 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar),
Pine (see Pinetar),
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs lb. .85 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .46 - —
dms. lb. .46½ - .49
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., obls., dms lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A),
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .43 - .97
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum),
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene),
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works, lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate),
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate),
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 15.00 - 17.50
Theobromine, bots., kgs lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Theophylline, bots., kgs lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine),
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .21 - .2
futures, bgs lb. .16 - .2
Spanish, bls lb. .09 - .1
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - .4
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 3.55 - .4
Timbo root (see Cube root),
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms. lb. .97 - .9
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½ - .
Metal, Bolivian lb. 1.02 - .
Straits lb. 1.02 - .
Oxide, bbls. lb. 1.01 - 1.
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., wks, lb. .60 - .
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - .
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - .
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - .
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - .
Titanium dioxide, anatase, rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - .
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - .
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - .
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20 - .
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½ - .
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 10.
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - .
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .
Titanium magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex wh., ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms lb. .54½ - .
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - .12
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - .
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - .19
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.25 - .35
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotolidin.)
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethelehem, Pa. gal. 24½ - .
Birmingham, Ala. gal. 25½ - .
Chicago district gal. 25½ - .
Cleveland district gal. 26 - .
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. 27 - .
Hamilton, Ohio gal. 25 - .
Johnstown, Pa. gal. 23 - .
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. 26 - .
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. 29 - .
Pittsburgh district gal. 23 - .
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. 24½ - .
St. Louis, Mo. gal. 28 - .
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. 27 - .
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. 28 - .
Woodward, Ala gal. 25 - .
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. 27 - .
Youngstown, Ohio gal. 23½ - .
tanks, East, frt. equald gal. 28 - .

Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in some theses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3½c.); Chicago (2½c.); Del.-Md.D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit (1 B 10c.); La., 30c. (3½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3½c.), and W. Va., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c. (3½c.); 30c., Pa., 30c. (2½c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2½c.).

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .50 - .
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - .
Brazilian, cs lb. .35 - .
Surinam, cs. lb. .25 - .
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .32 - .
Triacetin, dms., works lb. .40 - .
Tributyl citrate, dms lb. .41 - .
smaller containers lb. .46 - .
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½ - .
l.c.l. lb. .57½ - .
smaller containers lb. .71 - .
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - .
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - .
tanks, same basis lb. .67½ - .
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - .
l.c.l. lb. .11 - .
tanks lb. .06½ - .
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., wks lb. .12 - .
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - .
tanks, works lb. .11 - .
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10 - .
Zone 2 lb. .10 - .
Zone 3 lb. .10 - .
Zone 4 lb. .10 - .

Trichloroethylene dms., c.l., prices l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Utah, Wash.

Trieresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - .
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - .
tanks, dlvd lb. .41 - .
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .42½ - .
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - .
tanks, dlvd lb. .41½ - .
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ - .
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½ - .
smaller containers lb. .26½ - .
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - .
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 - .
smaller containers lb. .39 - .
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - .
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - .
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .34 - .
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .36 - .
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .30 - .
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - .
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - .
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - .
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - .
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - .
tanks lb. .50 - .
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .29½ - .
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .30 - .
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .29½ - .
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .25 - .
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .37 - .
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .21 - .
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .23 - .
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .75 - .
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .017½ - .
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - .
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - .
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

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FOR BODYING AGENTS USE
ORONITE POLYBUTENES

Where formulations require hydrocarbon polymers as bodying agents you'll find many advantages with Oronite Polybutenes. Their wide viscosity range permits the right degree of bodying for lubricants, hydraulic fluids, paste inks, flexible coatings and adhesives, to name a few.

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Plasticizer
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Improves moulding powder, withstands elevated operating temperatures. Non-charring, clean burn off.

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Soluble in raw and boiled linseed oil. Outstanding adhesion, elasticity and non-drying characteristics.

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Gives decided softening action. Increases tackiness. Is inert to atmospheric oxidation.

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Formulation of waterproofing coatings where it contributes good moisture resistance, better adhesion and flexibility.

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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILLINOIS

Tryptophane—d.l., fib. ctns., works, kilo. 240.00 -265.00

Tuba root (see Cube root).

Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —

Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls lb. .36 Nom.
East Indian lb. .17½- .18½
Madras, bgs lb. .23 - .24

Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ref. dms., East gal. .65 - —
tanks, East gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .44 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).

Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb. 1.65 - —

Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- —

Fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 50 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 89.00 - —

46% N, bulk, c.l., 50 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 98.00 - —

42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 93.00 - —

40 tons, frt. alld., Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 102.00 - —

Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va. ton. 100.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, ton. 98.50 - —

Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .35 - .37
Indian, bls lb. .32 - .34

Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. 30.00 -31.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 55.00 -57.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .11 - —

Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.20 - —

Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. No prices.
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 4.50 - 4.55
smaller lots lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15

Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16½- .17½
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —

Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill. units. .04 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units. .05 - —
100 million USP units mill. units. .07 - —
A concentrate, dms., works mill. units. .36 - .40

B₁ (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B₂ (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
B₆ (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D₂ (See Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).

Violet, methyl toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75

Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 83.00 -85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 78.00 -80.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¼- .09⅜
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅜- .09½

Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb. .52 - .55

Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs lb. .70 - .73
slabs, bgs lb. .68 - .69
crude, African, bgs lb. .53 - .55
Western hemisphere, bgs lb. .55 - .57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs lb. .60 - .62

Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .66 - .68
refined, bgs lb. .70 - .72

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .81
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .86 - .87
No. 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .85
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .88 - .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.18
No. 2 lb. 1.14 - 1.16

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs lb. .16 - 16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs lb. .18 - .18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs lb. .22 - .23

Japan, bgs lb. .66 - .67

Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3, works lb. .14⅝- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .15 - .18
black, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½- .14½
white, cns., 30 tons same basis lb. .25⅜- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - .27

Wax, Microcrystalline, 190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .21½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- .22½
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .20 - .21
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .34½- .35½
Montan, crude, bgs. lb. .33 - .35
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .80 - .82
Ozokerite, fabricated, black, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs lb. .27 - .29
white, 178-183 m.p., bgs lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .28¾- .29¾
yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs lb. .43 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs lb. .43 - .45
172-183 m.p., bgs lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs lb. .24¾- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .39 - .40
cake, cs lb. .40 - .41

White lead (see Lead, white).

White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .16 - .20

White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —

Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons St. Louis, works ton. 11.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse ton. 19.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works ton. 13.50 - —

Whiting, limestone, wet-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. 14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. ton No prices.
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. 14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l. ton. No prices.
putty grade, bgs., c.l. ton. 13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., Ohio works ton. 30.00 - —

Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 25.00 -31.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 22.00 -25.00

Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. No prices.
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .16 - .17
rossed, bls lb. .23 - .24

Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31

Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .14 - .15

Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).

Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton. 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs, extra, returnable.

Woolfat (see Lanolin).

Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25

Wormwood, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30

Xylene (see Xylol).

Xylenol, 5-7°, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
fractions, ref. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.66 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.60 - —

Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .42¼- —

Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Danzerfield, Tex gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .24 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .26 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .26 - —
Woodward, Ala gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .23½- .25

—Continued on page 42

BITE OF BREAD REVEALS SWEETEST TASTE ON EARTH

Monsanto Pharmaceuticals

Saccharin, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Glycerophosphates
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, DI
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Ferric Phosphates
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Magnesium Phosphates
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Phosphoric Acid
Calcium Phosphate, DI
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS — PLASTICS

After a day in a Baltimore laboratory, in 1879, scientist C. Fahlberg sat down to his evening meal. There was a noticeable difference in *this* meal. The bread had an unexpected sweet taste. Fahlberg, the scientist, soon found that the sweetness came from his hands . . . from his arms. Back in the laboratory, the scientist tested every beaker until he found the substance that sweetened his bread. He had discovered saccharin.

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Production and Prices

Criticism is breaking out adversely in many places with respect to the somewhat prevalent practice of curtailing production instead of reducing prices. The critics apparently take it for granted that prices could be reduced in the instances with which they concern themselves. Such is not always the case—if it be accepted that the seller is entitled, at least, to break even and to stay in business.

It is true that prices of some consumer nondurable goods are higher than they need be on any criterion of normal profit. In many instances, even those goods are not so excessively priced as they are declared to be by those who give them a far closer relationship to the cost of raw materials than could possibly exist. The price of hides, for example, is a minor factor in the cost of shoes. Labor, power, transportation, and taxes contribute, perhaps, a hundred times as much in that connection. So, it is not commercially logical to say that a 50-percent cut in the price of hides should be substantially reflected in reductions in the price of shoes —even though there may be a deal of logic in regarding the latter price to be unwarrantedly high.

In most lines of manufactured industrial materials, of which chemicals are quite typical, prices have not been advanced as far or as soon as have prices in general, despite unprecedentedly heavy demands. That is one reason why many of them have been very popular in those commercial circles variously referred to as black, gray, daisy-chain, or resale markets. That is why, also, prices in some lines of such materials are still being advanced and why others will be advanced from time to time. Costs of producing them have been substantially increased by higher costs of all contributory factors. No possible increasing of production could make any material reduction in unit costs, and often the output would have no place to go except into the producer's inventory.

Increases in production costs have been absorbed to a marked degree with respect to many chemicals and certain other manufactured industrial materials. The fact that production was at capacity helped somewhat in that connection but not much. Volume did not, by any means, make up for diminishing profit margins. So, when earnings practically reached the vanishing point, prices had to be increased. To increase production would simply have been to make less than nothing on a larger scale.

Consumer demand began to shrink — along with general public purchasing power. Industrial demand followed suit—nobody is yet ready to agree with the economic school which theorizes that the thing to do in such a situation is to increase production so that you have twice as much to get rid of at, perhaps, a 1-percent reduction in unit cost. The third round of the economic whirligig is now getting under way: production of industrial materials is being curtailed. Sound economic sense dictates that course. The purpose is not, as those who only talk economics declare, to keep prices up; it is simply and sensibly to avoid distress selling, which may be all right in the department-store field but certainly is ruinous in lines where loss leaders cannot be offset with wide-margin specialties.

So, the selling prices of industrial materials cannot be expected to be pushed down by any hog-wild production excess, as long as the cost of their production stays up, owing to any or all of the contributing causes. Straws in the winds of labor and transportation atmospheres do not at present point downward in that respect. As costs keep demand down, production can be expected to keep pace with demand. Nothing else would be economically sound.

Selling Is the Real Need

Production is doing all it can for economic stability and against inflation. The theorists and apologists expect too much of it. Today, as it was twenty years ago, the essential economic role of distribution does not get the attention it demands. In those years of "profitless prosperity," the blame for dissatisfaction was laid upon overproduction by those who indulge in analyses of the surface-scraping type. More thorough analysts were largely inclined to blame underconsumption. Today there is a division of opinion whether overconsumption or underproduction is responsible for the "profitable poverty" that is alleged to have fallen upon the national economy.

Distribution, as a practice, has never kept up with production. It is farther behind than ever today because selling became almost a completely lost art during the years of war-engendered shortages. Selling has again become a necessity in business. One of the major consequences of its recent lag is an imperative need for trained salesmen. The biggest need is for less costly selling at every level. The two are quite closely related.

One of the first principles of efficent selling is to know your goods—what they are; what they do; and why. The only way in which that knowledge can properly be provided is by full cooperation of production and sales divisions, plus sales leadership which has no preconceived ideas that cannot be displaced. Another principle is to know your basic contact and how to provide him with what he needs and, in a degree, wants to know. Third among the fundamentals of good selling is to have a full comparative knowledge of competitive goods and to know how to make use of it.

Those principles are not easy to instill in would-be salesmen. So, training in selling requires that the trainer know more than just how to sell. It is not enough that he sell a plan to the trainees—he must deliver it. Locating, routing, and other mechanisms of selling are important, especially from the angle of cost. But, it is imperative that the representatives first be real salesmen. They are much needed today.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 7*

freight car production for the first nine months of this year:—January, 8,949; February, 8,463; March, 9,302; April, 9,052; May, 9,192; June, 10,381; July, 8,809; August, 10,394; and September, 9,828.

Publicity for Fertilizers

The fertilizer story is being told to American agriculture and the public generally in words, graphs and pictures by industry and government in such volume as to almost stagger the imagination. And the more that is written on the subject the greater becomes the people's thirst for more information.

The industry's two trade organizations alone—American Plant Food Council, and the National Fertilizer Association—have a distribution record of their publications that would make any book publisher envious. "What's in a Bag of Fertilizer," a little bulletin of the NFA, has already gone way over the 1,000,000-copy mark in less than a year. In the twenty-five years of its existence, the NFA estimates that in excess of 10,000,000 copies of its various pamphlets and bulletins have been issued.

The APFC reports that it has already gone into the second publication of its booklet, "Our Land and Its Care," the first printing of over 400,000 copies having become exhausted in less than a year. In addition, there is a continuing demand for the APFA motion picture film, "First in the Hearts of Farmers," which tells of interest in soil fertility as early as the days of George Washington. NFA has four motion pictures on fertilizer in circulation, and is now finishing production on another.

Labor Law and Votes

Industry observers and labor leaders in Washington who have been watching the developments on the political front for some sign of a trend on the way the country feels about the Taft-Hartley law, haven't been able to find much in the results out of which to make capital.

Out of twenty-one senators who voted to override President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley law and who came up for renomination by their political parties, nineteen of them have been successful. Of the 302 house members who voted against Mr. Truman, 289 have been renominated.

The other side of the picture shows that three senators who voted with the President and against the law were renominated, and the seventy-two house members who voted the same way also have been renominated.

Whether the house members and the senators who lost out in the primaries were being chastised by the voters because of their Taft-Hartley votes is anybody's guess. The labor crowd naturally claims credit for the defeats; while others charge it to a combination of local circumstances.

Flies Develop Resistance to DDT

It is now an established fact that house flies are developing resistance to DDT. Successive generations of these flies, when subject to periodic applications of DDT under laboratory conditions, developed strains that required increasingly greater amounts of the chemical to kill them, and the same thing is now going on among the "free" flies — those not maintained in traps of the laboratores.

Government scientists are quite concerned over this state of affairs, but are cheered by the fact that the house fly appears to be the only insect that Mother Nature has decided to protect against extinction by use of DDT. This may be due in part to the fact that few insect pests breed as fast or have so many generations each year as house flies. They are keeping a careful watch, however, with regard to the other insects against which DDT is being used.

Extensive experiments are being conducted to determine more definitely the factors responsible for the recent failures of DDT to control house flies. Conclusions will not be possible until the experiments are completed. Insecticides that have shown some promise in killing flies, but which were previously passed over because of the greater effectiveness of DDT are now being reviewed. New materials and new formulations are being screened and tested in case effective substitutes for DDT become necessary in the immediate future.

ECA Lags Chemically

The Marshall plan countries have been lagging far behind expectations in requesting funds from the Economic Cooperation Administration to finance purchases of chemicals. Up to June 30 less than 50 percent of the expected requests had been received and authorized by the agency, according to its first quarterly report.

For the quarter ended on that date, ECA had programmed expenditures for chemicals and related products of $25,800,000. At the close of June 30, it had made procurement authorizations of only $9,000,000 for these products. Exclusive of medicinals, the chemical program called for $20,800,000, while actual authorizations totaled but $6,700,000. For fertilizers, however, the record is higher. The program for the quarter amounted to $11,100,000; and actual authorizations amounted to $10,100,000.

There was no explanation as to why the chemical authorizations fell so far behind the amount programmed unless it might be, as ECA originally forecast, that the Marshall plan countries would probably use their own dollars for chemical purchases instead of calling upon ECA for assistance. It is expected, however, that future quarters will show an increasing amount of authorizations for chemical purchases. The daily ECA commodity reports already indicate a trend in this direction.

Potato Waste Reduced

By converting waste potato pulp into livestock feed, manufacturers of potato starch can reduce stream pollution at their factories about one-third, say USDA scientists. A method for recovering the pulp has been worked out by the Eastern Regional Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

Pulp and waste water from potato-starch plants is customarily poured into nearby streams. There are nineteen of these factories in Maine and five in Idaho. Starch manufacturers are anxious to find a more satisfactory means of waste disposal, particularly since the two states where their plants are located have laws restricting stream pollution.

So far, no practical method has been developed for utilizing all the solid wastes from potato-starch operations. Even when the pulp is recovered, about two-thirds of the contaminating material remains in the waste water. But the laboratory's process offers at least a partial solution of the serious waste-disposal problem.

Aluminum Expansion Blocked

Until there is a final settlement, some day, of the government's antimonopoly suit against the Aluminum Company of America, the prospects of any material increase in aluminum production facilities are figured to be rather dim. This is so, even though demand is outrunning capacity and may continue to do so for several years to come.

Whether or not Alcoa is a monopoly is beside the point, now that we have two other substantial producers in the field—Kaiser and Reynolds. The need is for more aluminum capacity, which isn't appearing on the horizon. And the reason for it is that, with the government trying to force Alcoa to get rid of more of its plants, why should anyone build new plants when there is a prospect that they may be able to pick up the Alcoa plants at bargain prices.

The government's suit against Alcoa, incidently, has already set a record of being the longest in history. It was started back in 1937, and the latest action of the government figures to extend the proceedings several years longer.

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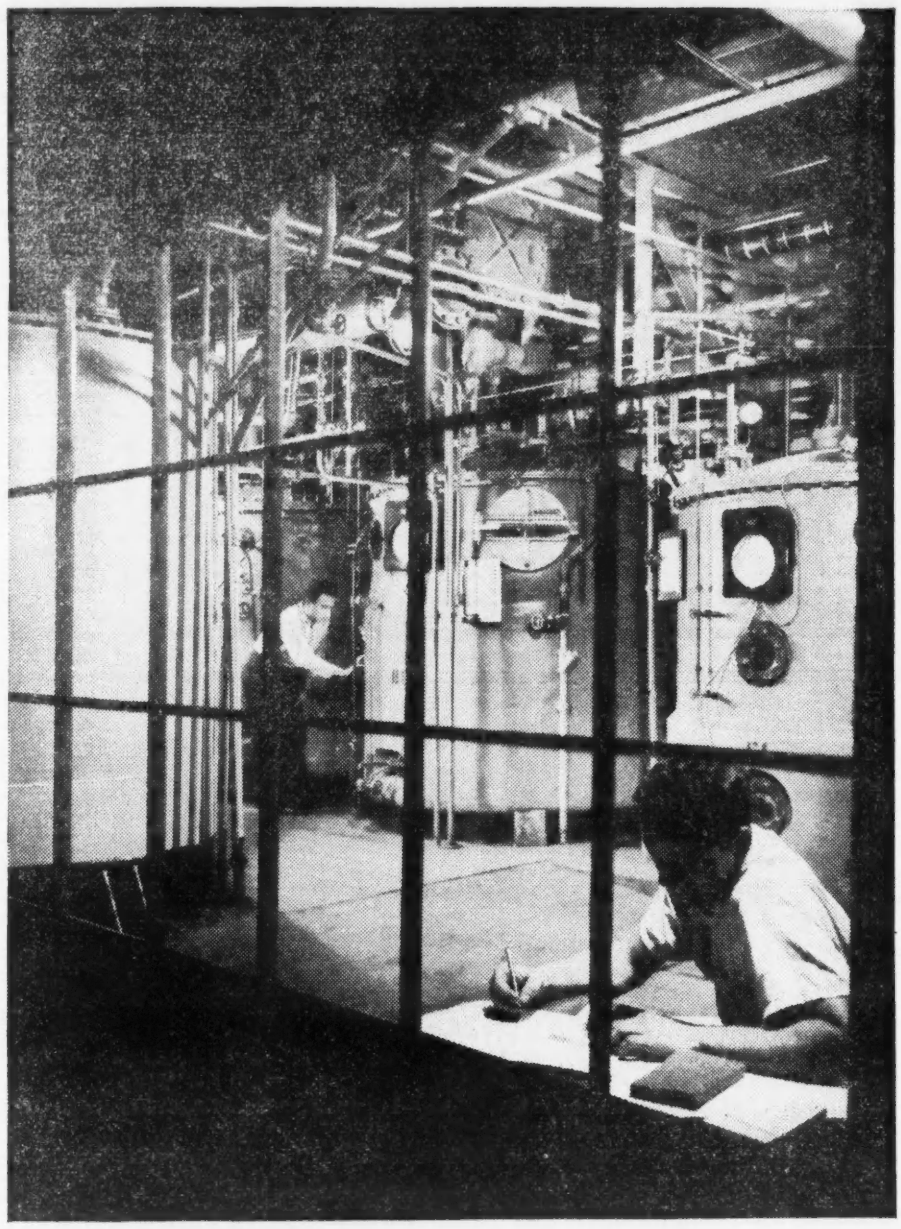

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Heavy Chemicals

Price advances were registered in aluminum metal and antimony metal last week. The upward revisions were attributed to mounting production costs occasioned partly by the advance in transportation rates. Price declines were restricted to the silicofluorides in which ammonium, magnesium, potassium and zinc were quoted lower. These materials were in somewhat freer supply with an absence of aggressive buying interest. In other directions prices were steady with industrial demand spotty and devoid of the urgency noted early in the year. Cutback production at glass plants and paper mills has dampened buying enthusiasm from these sources. Consumers generally are inventory conscious and the present disposition is to purchase for actual wants. Meanwhile, production in most instances has caught up with requirements and the markets are being restored to a normal state of supply and demand. Contract prices for 1949 shipment have been named for caustic soda, chlorine and soda ash at prevailing levels by some producers. Aside from the dry forms of caustic soda, the supply conditions in the above named markets have shown steady improvement. Stocks of sulphuric acid, while fully sufficient to meet the local demand, have tightened appreciably in the Baltimore area. Glacial acetic acid supplies have leaned toward the tight side and might become seriously short if buying power increases. No sign of easement from the tight position of oxalic acid could be noted. There was not enough activity in technical tungstic acid to actually establish a price.

Nickel sulphate production is not fully up to the current consuming demand and buying conditions for prompt shipment have continued relatively tight. A similar situation is also noted in nickel chloride. Production of technical epsom salt has made progress but it is not entirely flush with contract requirements. Rayon mills are expected to renew their zinc sulphate contracts late next month. Salt cake has come into better supply under a relaxation of paper-mill buying.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 100.3 percent for the week ending October 9, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 98.6 in the preceding week and 108.4 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Ammoniac Sal—Market position continued in balance with production sufficient to level off consuming requirements promptly. Demand from the dry-battery trade steady, but not so active from the leather and other consuming industries.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Seasonal pickup in demand noted from the cookie and cracker bakeries. Stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet requirements promptly at former price levels.

Ammonium Silicofluoride—Priced lower with stocks able to meet current demand and also available for prompt shipment at 11½c. per pound.

Chlorine—Supply situation somewhat dislocated at present. Prompt shipments of tankcars were available last week although there were no reports of excessive supplies in the local area. It was stated that stocks were freer at out of town points mostly in the South but prohibitive freight rates prevented supplies from moving North. Small cylinders were said to be in freer supply than the ton containers. Contracts for carlot shipments over 1949 are offered by some producers at prices current.

Copper Sulphate—Aside from occasional sales to Florida for agricultural use, current demand has been confined almost entirely to industry. Shipments have continued steady and have averaged slightly above normal. The stockpile is being replenished and requirements have been covered promptly and without difficulty.

Epsom Salt—Available stocks of technical are not free although no serious delay in shipments is reported. Production is gradually leveling off backlog orders and the differential between supply and demand is not very wide at present.

Magnesium Silicofluoride—Prices for this material have been lowered. There are sellers at 9c. per pound, works, with stocks available for prompt shipment at this figure.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Aluminum metal 1c. per lb.
Antimony metal, 3½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Ammonium silicofluoride, 1c. per lb.
Magnesium silicofluoride, 1c. per lb.
Potassium silicofluoride, 2c. per lb.
Zinc silicofluoride, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
224.8	224.8	222.6	201.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
123.3	123.3	122.4	119.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Nickel Sulphate—No appreciable easement in buying conditions could be noted. Shipments to platers are slightly behind schedule in most instances with demand keeping ahead of the current production level.

Potash, Caustic—Buying interest at present is chiefly for the dry forms for use in soap and chemicals. Solid, flaked and other dry forms have been kept in short supply with demand exceeding production. Liquid has continued available in tankcars for prompt shipment.

Potassium Carbonate—Both hydrated and calcined are finding a steady outlet for the manufacture of television tubes while demand for other glass and enamel wares and textile and dye works is not so active. Export inquiry is fair with sales confined to the dollar countries.

Potassium Chlorate—Maintenance of steady demand from the match factories has been reflected in a heavy movement from works. It was stated that considerable tonnage has been placed for November but there was still room for additional business for delivery next month.

Potassium Perchlorate—Stocks of domestic material have continued short for immediate shipment with demand from the fusee trade sustained. It is stated that the railroads are back of the current demand which has taken care of most all of the production in sight for November.

Potassium Silicofluoride—Lower prices have been named for this material. Supply situation has improved sufficiently to permit of immediate and prompt shipments on the basis of 7c. per pound f.o.b. the works.

Salt—According to the department of the army civilian supply program, June exports of salt to Japan amounted to 39,438,000 pounds valued at $510,939. Carlot prices for vacuum, common fine salt are 58c. per 100 pounds in paper bags and 68c. in burlap f.o.b. the works. Smaller quantities delivered East $1.20 in paper bags to $1.22 and in burlap $1.30 to $1.32 per 100 pounds.

Salt Cake—Relaxation of the urgent demand from paper mills has improved the supply situation in this chemical. Prompt shipments are available at $25 per ton for bulk in carlot shipments from works.

Soda Ash—Full quotas of soda ash are going forward to contract consumers with production flush with current requirements. While demand from the aluminum plants has continued steady, there has been some easement in the call from the glass and paper industries. The overall picture shows domestic demand averaging lower than a year ago with production higher and the supply situation improving. Some producers can consider additional business for prompt shipment and some are negotiating carlot contracts for 1949 at current prices.

Soda, Caustic—Although production of flaked, powdered and solid has not been sufficient to level off demand, deliveries of liquid are meeting current requirements with prompt shipments of tankcars available. Procedures to be followed by exporters seeking licenses to make shipments during the last quarter were extensively modified by the Office of International Trade on October 13. The changes are effective immediately and cover such matters as timing for submission of applications, country destinations and various other revisions. (Complete report elsewhere in this issue.)

Contract shipments for 1949 are being offered to domestic consumers at current prices.

Sodium Chlorate—Passing of the weed-killer season and an appreciable relaxation in the demand for industrial uses have been instrumental in easing the supply situation. This is the first time in several

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

months that production has been sufficient to level off demand. November shipments are now available at prices current.

Sodium Nitrite—Steady consuming demand from the meat-packers and from the chemical trade has continued to reach this market. Some interest was also noted for the manufacture of high octane gasoline by the Houdry process. Inquiry from the dyestuff trade has not made much recovery from the Summer relaxation. The market condition is in even balance with prompt shipments available at former prices.

Sodium Sulphide — Moderate demand from the dyestuff, leather and textile industries has been covered on a fairly prompt basis. Supply situation leaning toward the tight side although there appeared to be sufficient stocks to meet the current extent of consuming wants.

Zinc Silicofluoride—Priced lower in producing quarters at 10c. per pound works. Demand moderate with stocks available for prompt shipment.

Zinc Sulphate—Firm at the late advance with stocks meeting industrial requirements without difficulty. More activity is expected to develop late in November when the rayon mills renew contracts for 1949.

Acids

Acetic—Market position firm at recent advance. Demand for glacial steady but not urgent at present with the supply situation sensitive and could tighten readily with an increased demand. Commercial grades remained relatively quiet with stocks available for prompt shipment.

Chromic — Supply situation continued tight with plating demand keeping in excess of current production. Maintenance of heavy domestic inquiry has made it difficult to consider export orders at the present time.

Oxalic—Available stocks have remained short of demand and there has been no easement in sight for the supply situation. Demand is active with more of a tendency to expand than relax at the present time.

Sulphuric—Buying interest in the Baltimore area has been active and broad enough to create a tight supply condition. Locally, demand has not been unusually heavy and buyers could obtain prompt or immediate shipments of the commercial grades. It is stated that sulphuric acid is a low profit material and freight rates are an important factor in its distribution. This condition has always favored the nearby consuming plant rather than those situated at a distance from producing points.

Tungstic—Stocks limited with demand quiet. It is stated that the consuming field is narrow and that sales are not frequent. Prices are regulated by the market for sodium tungstate. C. P. in barrels is priced at $3.28 and purified at $3.31 per pound works. The technical grade is quoted nominally at $2.75 per pound.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Higher producing costs in which the mounting transportation rates are said to have played an important part have resulted in an advance in prices for the metal. Pig is now priced at 16c. and ingots at 17c. per pound. Ingots differ from pig in being fluxed and skimmed before being cast into molds; ingots are generally larger in size.

Antimony — An advance of 3½c. per pound was registered in antimony last week. The market is quoted at 38½c. per pound, f.o.b. the works. Increased costs of labor were named as the primary factor in bringing about the advance.

Copper — Market conditions did not change much last week. It was stated that all stocks available for October are under contract, 110,000 tons, and suppliers are now taking on November shipments. The opinion prevailed that any copper taken by the government will add tension to an already tight supply position. It is stated that the current program of the Munitions Board is to procure 90,000 tons of copper for delivery prior to June 30, 1949 in addition to amounts already acquired.

In reviewing the copper situation for 1947 the Bureau of Mines states in part that the absence of strikes such as occurred in 1946 and the high rate of domestic consumption featured the copper industry last year. Mine output increased 39 percent and smelter and refinery production from domestic ores 44 and 57 percent, respectively. Contributing factors in the production gains were the highest annual price since 1918 and the slight improvement in over-all mine labor supply.

Additional stocks of copper made available fell short of leveling off all needs as consumption continued at virtually record peacetime levels. Government stocks were inadequate to continue as a major source of supplies as in 1946, and increased production from domestic mines in 1947 merely offset in part the drop in the Government's contribution. Total imports continued at approximately the sharply reduced rate of 1946. The shortage of

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dollars in principal foreign markets and export controls here held foreign purchases far below requirements for the metal. Exports of metallic copper, notwithstanding, doubled in 1947, but were less than one-half the annual average for 1938-40.

Lead—Demand for lead continued exceedingly active and in excess of the available supply. Resumption of activities at a large plant has benefitted the markets' position while the prospects of increased imports have tempered the disposition to pay premiums for foreign material.

Domestic lead consumption averaged 2,821 tons per day in June, an 8-percent increase over the average daily rate in May, according to the Bureau of Mines. Of the 84,622 tons of lead consumed, 76 percent was used in the manufacture of metal products, 11 percent in pigments, 10 percent in chemicals, including tetraethyl fluid, and 3 percent in pigments, 10 percent in chemicals, including tetraethyl fluid, and 3 percent for miscellaneous and unclassified uses. Lead consumed in the production of leaded zinc oxide totaled 1,328 tons, most of which was contained in lead ore treated directly without first being reduced to metal. Of the remaining 83,294 tons used, 62 percent was refined soft lead, 24 percent was antimonial lead and 14 percent scrap lead and lead in alloys. Average monthly consumption in the second quarter of 1948 was 85,156 tons, compared with 92,276 tons per month in the first quarter, a decrease of 8 percent.

Zinc—Production of all grades of slab zinc in September was placed at 64,721 tons by the American Zinc Institute. This is the lowest monthly production recorded so far this year. August output was 68,180 tons and the high was registered in March at 74,322 tons. Total shipments in September were 68,850 tons and included 60,990 tons for domestic account, 5,083 tons export and drawback are 2,777 tons to government account. Total shipments in the preceding month were 68,605 tons and the high was established in January at 86,000 tons. Stocks on September 30 amounted to 41,117 tons, compared with 45,246 tons at the end of August and a high of 55,423 tons on January 31. Unfilled orders at the close of September were 50,939, against 60,357 on August 31. The daily average production in September was 2,157 tons, compared with 2,199 tons in the preceding month and a daily average of 2,323 tons for the year 1947.

Quicksilver—Prices in the local market held steady without revealing any unusual activity in buying interest. Stocks are meeting requirements promptly and the range is from $76 to $78 per flask, the price depending upon the quantity involved.

San Francisco—Call for quicksilver was good but supplies were exceedingly short. No price change reported. Metal was quoted at per flask, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Silver—Demand sustained and of satisfactory seasonal dimensions. The official closing price in the New York market for silver bullion was 77½c. per ounce.

Silver Bullion Price Range

	New York (Per ounce)	London (Per ounce)
High	Oct. 7, 1948—77½c.	Oct. 5, 1948—46
Low	Aug. 13, 1948—72¼c.	Aug. 17, 1948—44

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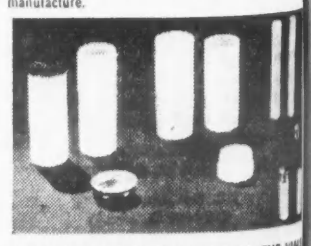

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Iron Powder Production In Germany Described

German methods of producing iron powder in a ceramic tunnel kiln are described in an information circular released recently by the Bureau of Mines. A tunnel kiln was used by the Germans to produce iron powder to make rotating bands for artillery shells, according to the circular. It also was used to produce brickyard sponge iron suitable for powder-metallurgical purposes after crushing and grinding.

German methods of producing iron powder in a tunnel kiln are a further development of the process used commercially since 1911 at a ceramic plant in Hoeganaes, Sweden, the publication states. This Swedish process was further developed during the war by the Bureau of Mines, resulting in the adaptation of ceramic tunnel kilns to the solid-carbon reduction of iron ores.

A copy of information circular 7473, "Making Iron Powder in the Tunnel Kiln," may be obtained free from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Zinc-Lead Deposits In Wis. Surveyed

The geological survey of the Department of the Interior has issued a preliminary report on the Havel Green-Shullburg zinc-lead area in Lafayette and Grant Counties, Wis. The report describes the general geology of the area, the economic features involved in prospecting, and includes an alphabetical list of the more important mines and their locations.

Accompanying the text are two maps, a small key map showing the location of the major orebody trends, and a geologic map showing the areal extent of the rocks in which zinc and lead occur. Copies of the report and maps are available as Preliminary Map 3-216 of the Strategic Minerals Investigations series, and may be secured from the director of the geological survey, Washington.

NSRB Appoints Two New Division Directors

Appointment of two new division directors in the Office of Production of the National Security Resources Board was announced October 8 by chairman Arthur M. Hill.

They are John P. Kottcamp, former vice-president of the John-Manville Products Corporation, who will head the construction materials division, and John D. Mylrea, treasurer and director of the Mosinee Paper Mills Company, Mosinee, Wis., who will supervise the activities of the forest products division.

The two men will be responsible for mobilization planning for industry in their respective fields.

Freight Car Production Declines in September

September production of domestic freight cars totaled 9,753, some 247 cars below the monthly goal of 10,000 and 641 below the August output of 10,394 cars, according to the American Railway Car Institute. Of the September total, 6,978 were made by car builders and 2,775 were turned out in the shops of the railroads. The September production brought the total of freight cars delivered in the first nine months of 1948 to 84,150, the institute added, compared with 41,176 in the corresponding period of last year. Nevertheless, the backlog of orders on October 1 was still 108,907 cars.

Anchor Hocking Moves St. Louis Sales Office

Anchor Hocking Glass Corporation, Lancaster, Ohio, has moved the St. Louis sales office of its container, closure and tableware divisions to 1236 Paul Brown building, 818 Olive street, from its old location at 122 North Seventh street. The telephone number at the new location remains the same.

Ecuador Shifts Import Controls

The government of Ecuador has included a list of additional materials to those products for which importers have to pay a five-sucre-per-dollar surcharge on the foreign exchange obtained. Included on the list are: powdered milk; edible oils; yeast (except for manufacture of bread); special lubricating oils; rectified or refined mineral oils; gasoline, naphtha, benzene and the like (except aviation gasoline); crude mineral waxes (except paraffin); writing inks; essential oils for soap; essential oils and concentrates used in the manufacture of syrups and soft drinks; soap made from tar, sulphur, phenic or carbolic acid base; laundry soap of resin, tallow or similar materials, and liquid oxygen.

Brazilian Firm Producing Sodium Bichromate and Chromium Sulphate

Approximately ten metric tons of sodium bichromate and forty metric tons of chromium sulphate are being produced annually by the Productos Quimicos Elekeiroz, S. A., Sao Paulo, Brazil, according to a recent report from that country. The raw material use comes from chrome deposits in the state of Bahia.

Trade Briefs

Albert J. Matthes Foundation has awarded fellowships for one year of graduate work in engineering at Carnegie Institute of Technology to Paulo M. Vianno, of Brazil, and Alfonso G. Bedoy, jr., of Mexico.

American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., has announced a new respirator for protection against nuisance dusts, designed for use in exposures not involving pneumoconiosis, silicosis or asbestos-producing dusts.

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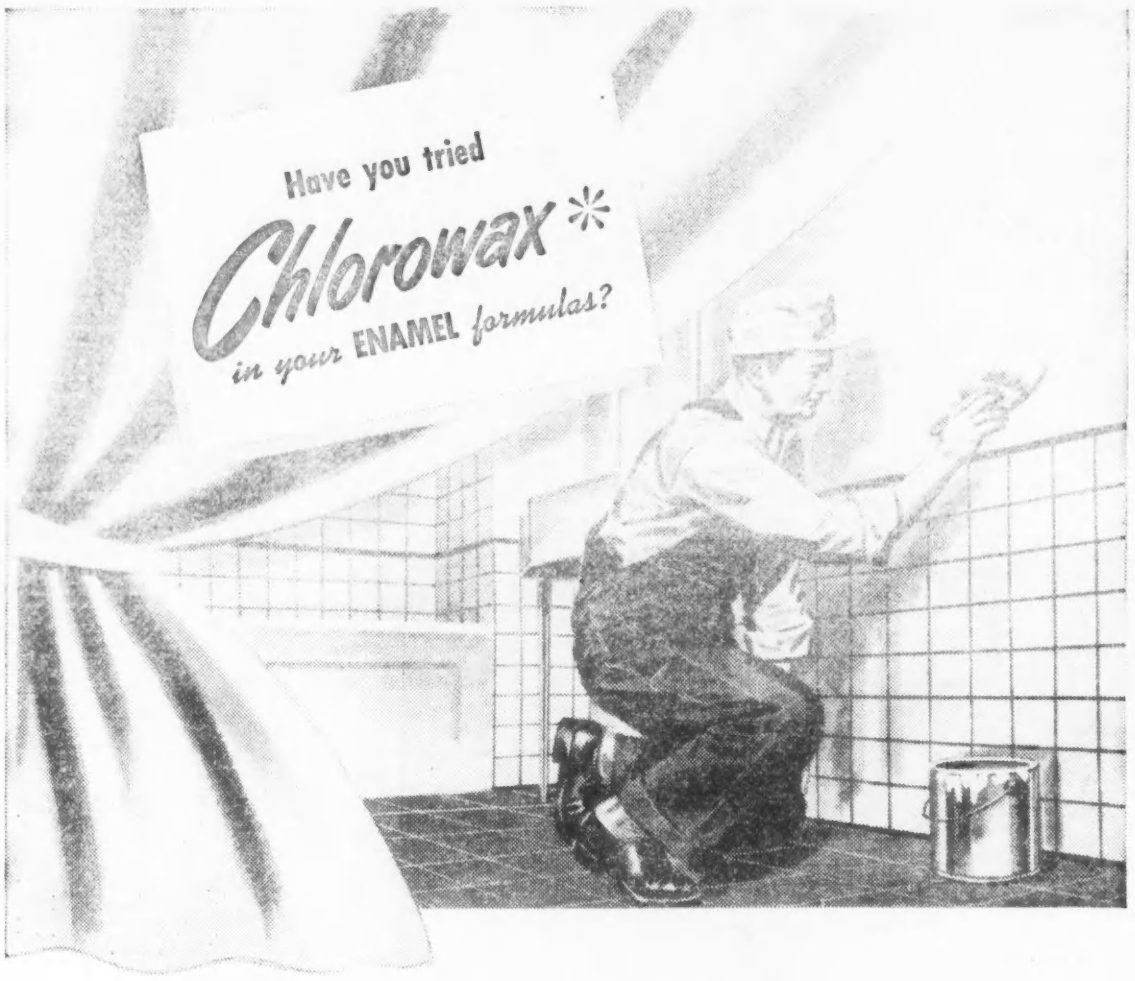

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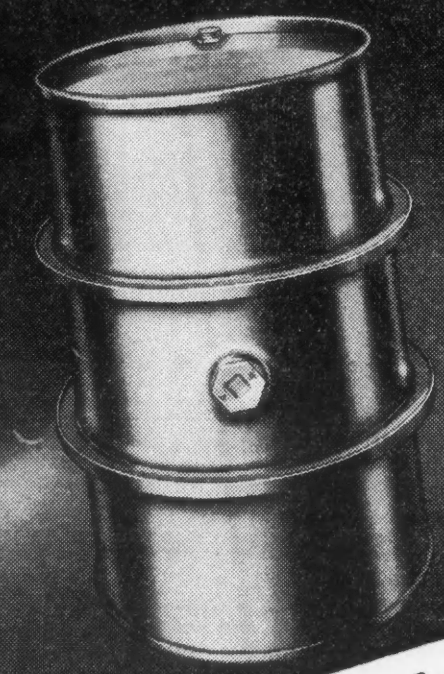
STAINLESS STEEL BARRELS



The Cleveland Steel Barrel Co.
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FOUNDED 1912

We are soliciting inquiries for all types of STAINLESS STEEL containers.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Xylol, coaltar, industrial tanks, East, frt. equald. . .gal. .28 • —

Prices on 3 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (3¾c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¾c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¾c.).; Detroit, 30c. (1 8/10c.); La., 30c. (3¾c.); N. C. and E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2¼c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (3¾c.); and W. Va., 30c. (2¾c.).

Y

Yara yara, cns. .....lb. 2.10 • 2.45

Yeast brewer's dry, 50 B units, per gram, dms. lb. .35 • —
90 B units, per gram, dms lb. .45 • —
200 B units, per gram, dms lb. .50 • —
300 B units, per gram, dms lb. .60 • —

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .32 • —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.40 • —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. .89 • —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts lb. .29½- .31½

Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome .....lb. 1.60 • 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.90 • 2.10
Iron oxide natural, bgs., c.l., works lb. .01⅜- .02¾
l.c.l., works .....lb. .01⅜- .03¾
French type, bgs., c.l....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works....lb. .09 • —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1.000 lbs..lb. 1.93 • —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.95 • —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works..lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome lb. .21 • .23
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .25 • .27
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .35 • .36
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis....oz. 3.25 • 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1.000 lbs., works.....lb. .25 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 • —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .36½- .37
NF, dms. .....lb. .39 • .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks.
Zinc borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E..lb. .13½- .17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast....lb. .16½- .19
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E..lb. .14 • .17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast....lb. .18¼- .20¾
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works..lb. .10¾- .12½
USP, precip., powd., bbls....lb. .35 • —
dms. .....lb. .40 • —
kgs. .....lb. .37 • —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.15 • —
gran., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.90 • —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .039 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .045 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .0325- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .30 • .31
jars .....lb. .35 • .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .37 • —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., wks. lb. 1.15 • —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1780- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1785- .1860
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .35 • —
Hydrosulphite, dms., works....lb. .16 • —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.65 • —
Laurate, bbls. .....lb. .45 • .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls....lb. .51¾- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .15 • —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., works..lb. .25½- .26
Zinc oleate, bbls.....lb. .42¼- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —
American process, com'l. lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13¾- —
5% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
French process, com'l. lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 • —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point frt. alld..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 • —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 • —
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 • —
zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher, bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0365- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .10 • .30
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs .....lb. .45 • —
smaller lots.....lb. .46 • —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.90 • —
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l. works...100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.15 • —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvc., same basis..100 lbs. 8.75 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.50 • —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher.

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l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¼-	—
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.	lb.	1.00 -	3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08½-	—
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.28 -	.29
powd., bbls.	lb.	.31 -	.32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld	lb.	2.00 -	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1260
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	—
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.35 -	—
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.08½-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09 -	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09¼-	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate)			
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
basic carbonate, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00 -	—
Oxide, 98½-99 %, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l. works	lb.	.44 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45 -	.46
Zirconium oxide, milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60 -	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.04 -	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04½-	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05½-	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¼
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12 -	.16
Sulphate, cryst., cns., c.l., works	lb.	.37½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38 -	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½-	.39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the October 4 issue of OPD.

Mathieson Issues Data On Chlorine Handling

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has published a booklet entitled "Mathieson Chlorine," which is intended to provide information on the proper handling of liquid chlorine. Subjects covered include the shipment and storage of liquid chlorine, with data on cylinders, ton containers and tankcars, methods of handling dry and moist chlorine, and safety in the use of chlorine.

The booklet also contains detailed information on the physical properties of chlorine, including tables and charts listing the vapor pressure, density, specific volume, viscosity, specific heat and surface tension of liquid chlorine at various temperatures. Copies may be obtained on request to the company headquarters at 60 East Forty-second street, New York 17, N. Y.

Zinc Recovery Reports Issued by Mines Bureau

Two publications describing zinc recovery during smelting in horizontal retorts fired with natural gas have been released by the Bureau of Mines. The reports supplement two previously-issued papers and discuss the results of tests conducted at Henryetta, Okla., and Galena, Mo., from 1943 to 1945, under a cooperative agreement between the bureau and the Eagle-Picher Mining & Smelting Company.

A free copy of Report of Investigations 4335, "Zinc Smelting in the Horizontal Retort Fired With Natural Gas—3. Nature of Retort Charge vs. Rates of Smelter Production," or of Report of Investigations 4336, "Zinc Smelting in the Horizontal Retort Fired With Natural Gas—4. Burner Design," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, Publications Distribution Section 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Trade Briefs

Hill Bros. Chemical Company, Los Angeles, is adding to its storage building.

Still-Man Company, New York, is marketing a new automatic immersion heater with adjustable thermostat control under the trade name "Chill-Chaser."

General Electric Company has developed a new portable oven temperature tester for checking the performance and efficiency of heating appliances.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., has published a new folder describing its liquid concrete hardener. Copies may be obtained from the building products division of the company.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Maintenance of the status quo at crude oil centers lessened tension in the market for petroleum derivatives last week. As of press time, the advance in crude petroleum postings, initiated by a large independent refiner recently, appeared to be standing still despite a concerted move by West Texas oil producers to force acceptance of the price increase.

Producers of aromatic materials, while still maintaining official caution, appeared to be of the opinion that the threat to the price structure, if not completely halted, had, at least, gained no momentum. Quotations were firm. Inventories were still slightly tight, but regular customers continued to be adequately supplied.

Similar price optimism was voiced privately by aliphatic makers. Higher prices were still very much in the picture, but the possibility of such a development was generally believed to have become less certain, particularly in view of continued resistance put up by major crude purchasers. The supply position remained excellent, both spot and contract offerings continuing available.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—The possibility of an increase in petroleum toluol and xylol lessened somewhat during the week. Opposition to the advance in crude oil, initiated recently by a large independent refiner, remained as strong as ever. At press time, major purchasers of crude petroleum were still determined to hold the line. The trend toward higher postings, which previously gained some support from one large independent and several smaller buyers, last week gained no momentum, although a group of West Texas producers voted to switch their connections to these six refiners.

Reflecting the continued status quo in crude oil, aromatic quotations were firm in all areas. Listings in tanks were quoted at 30c. per gallon, delivered. Producers were still cautious in their statements regarding the situation. Though the threat to price stability was apparently on the wane, suppliers pointed out that the situation remained precarious. This was by way of saying that an advance in crude could still take hold almost overnight, resulting in a comparable rise in toluol and xylol listings.

Inventories, though slightly tight, were still sufficient to meet the requirements of all contract customers. Business, however, was limited to regular buyers, since stocks were still too narrow to permit the acceptance of new accounts. Consumers on the West Coast continued to receive minimum shipments from the outside. Demand remained at previous levels.

No change in the price structure of higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic-aromatic blends was reported during the past week. In short supply, these materials were considerably less available than pure aromatics.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Although the possibility of a general increase in crude oil was still very much in the picture, there was a pronounced feeling in the market that the trend toward higher postings had been halted. This, of course, meant that chances of an increase in this and other aliphatic solvents had definitely lessened. Last week quotations were maintained, East Coast producers quoting the material at 14c. per gallon, tanks, and group 3 suppliers listing it at 10⅝c. to 12c. Supply-wise, the situation was excellent. Offerings were available in good quantities, both on contract and on spot. Accounts in California continued to be supplied from the outside, primarily from the mid-continent area. There was no noticeable change in buying interest.

Lacquer Diluent—Prices in group 3 held firm at 12¼c. to 13c. per gallon, tanks, while listings on the East Coast remained uniform at 16c. Lack of further crude oil increases during the past week strengthened the belief in some quarters that buyers would be able to withstand the trend toward higher postings, thus insuring continued stability of this derivative material. However, it was emphasized that the situation was by no means stable and that a general move toward advanced price levels was still a danger. Meanwhile, stocks were said to be excellent, offerings continuing available to both spot and contract customers. West Coast buyers were also supplied, primarily from the midcontinent. Demand was without appreciable change.

Mineral Spirits—Uncertainty over the price structure diminished somewhat last week, as crude oil was held to its advances of the previous week. Producers of this aliphatic solvent were still unwilling to guarantee continued stability, but the feeling that quotations were due for an early increase waned throughout the market. Quotations during the week were firm at 14c. per gallon, East Coast, tanks, and 10¼c. to 11½c. per gallon, group 3, tanks. Stocks were good in all but West Coast areas. The material was available for prompt shipment, both on contract and on spot. In California, consumers were still receiving regular shipments from the outside, despite persisting labor difficulties. Buying interest was off slightly.

Rubber Solvents—Buyers were able to locate stocks readily during the week, both spot and contract offerings continuing in good volume. West Coast customers also received regular shipments, largely from midcontinent suppliers. Price-wise, there was no change. East Coast producers quoted 15c. per gallon, tanks, while makers in group 3 listed the material at a range of 11c. to 11¾c. per gallon, tanks. Most sellers were still undecided whether or not the increase in crude, initiated by a large independent buyer recently, would take hold generally. However, since the major purchasers were still holding the line, there was a strong feeling that the threat to the price structure had been halted. Demand was at former levels.

Stoddard Solvent—The supply position continued excellent. Both spot and contract offerings were reported. On the West Coast, buyers continued to get sufficient material from the outside. Buying interest generally was said to have dropped slightly. Prices were maintained in all areas. In group 3, the material commanded 11c. to 11¾c. per gallon, tanks, while on the East Coast listings were uniform at 14c. per gallon. Many producers believed that there was less likelihood of an early increase in price, since the advance in crude oil as of late in the week appeared to be getting nowhere. They cautioned, however, that a reversal was still possible.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Chances of an increase in this material lessened somewhat during the week, as reports from crude oil centers indicated that large purchasers were still holding the line. It was still possible that a general advance in crude petroleum might take hold, but producers of this solvent indicated that chances of such a development were less than they had been during the previous week. Meanwhile, listings of V. M. & P. held at 15c. per gallon, tanks, East Coast, and 11¼c. to 12c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. Stocks were good. Demand was unchanged.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Quotations remained stable at 6c. per gallon, tanks, group 3, as crude oil postings were held to their advances of the previous week. Although it was still early to tell what was in store price-wise for buyers of this liquefied petroleum gas, producers indicated that the increase in crude was receiving continued resistance, thus lessening chances of a comparable rise in this product. Inventories, meanwhile, were said to be declining. Demand was steady.

Propane—Like butane, listings on this material held firm during the period under review, continuing at 6c. per gallon, tanks,

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 2 totaled 226,855,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 226,072,000 for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 783,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 942,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 159,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline-bearing stocks, totaled 8,607,000 barrels, an increase of 486,000 barrels.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

group 3. What was true for prices of butane also applied to this liquefied petroleum gas. The possibility of an increase in crude and its resultant effect on this derivative was still a factor. However, chances of such a development had lessened. Supplies, meanwhile, were tight.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—A group of West Texas oil producers voted last week to transfer their crude connections to a large independent refiner, who recently initiated the 35c. per barrel advance. Despite this move to force acceptance of higher prices, postings at all fields during the week were limited to previously-announced increases. As the major purchasers of crude were still determined in their resistance to the upward trend as of late in the week, there was a widespread, though unofficial, belief in the market that the advance would get nowhere. For the record, however, most buyers were cautious, maintaining that the situation might change overnight. Nevertheless, developments during the week showed no gain in support of the trend toward higher price levels.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The California oil strike is entering its sixth week, with production slowly increasing. Supervisory personnel and constantly increasing numbers of workers are staffing the plants. Crude oil output on the West Coast is averaging 896,900 barrels daily, and still climbing. There is no more danger of a gasoline shortage, but the heating outlook is another matter. An industry spokesman said that he did not anticipate any real shortage of heating oils, but that the strike came when inventories are normally being built up for the winter.

Supplies of solvents and diluents are meeting the demand. Prices are steady. Cleaners' naphtha, 15.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax.

Demand for lighter fractions is picking up slowly. Supplies to date are adequate. Prices steady. Propane and butane were quoted at 8.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif.

Supplies of paraffin wax are adequate, demand good. Prices remain unchanged. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 9.3c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.7c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 13.65c. per pound. Tankcar prices are 8.95c., 11.35c. and 13.3c. per pound, respectively.

Sun Oil Plans to Spend $70,000,000 This Year

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, is planning the expenditure of $70,000,000 this year to maintain an intensified search for new crude oil sources and to modernize and expand its production facilities. Of the total sum, approximately $48,000,000 is earmarked for new or improved equipment in oil fields, refineries, marine and other transportation operations and in marketing facilities. The remaining $22,000,000 is to be expended on the proving and development of prospective oil fields.

In discussing the company's plans, Robert G. Dunlop, president, said that the rated capacity of its Marcus Hook, Pa., and Toledo, Ohio, refineries have been raised, that crude oil production is currently running about 18 percent ahead of last year, and that two ocean going tankers, two smaller ships, two marine terminals and improved transportation and storage facilities have been completed.

Petroleum Council Plans Meeting on October 21

The next quarterly meeting of the National Petroleum Council will be held on October 21 in the conference room of the Department of the Interior building Washington, it was recently announced by Walter S. Hallanan, chairman.

Mr. Hallanan urged all members of the council to attend, so that full representation may participate in the discussion of problems being considered at that time, which he described as "of far reaching importance to the public interest and to the petroleum industry."

Kuhn Chairman of ACS Petroleum Chemistry Div.

Dr. Wayne E. Kuhn, manager of the technical and research division of the Texas Company, New York, has been elected chairman of the division of petroleum chemistry of the American Chemical Society for 1948-49. He succeeds Dr. Gustav Egloff, director of research of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago.

Dr. Arlie A. O'Kelly, associate director of research of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Paulsboro, N. J., was named vice-chairman, and Chalmer H. Kirkbride, laboratory director of the Houdry Process Corporation of Pennsylvania, Marcus Hook, Pa., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Bernard H. Shoemaker, assistant research director of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Whiting, Ind., and L. U. Franklin, assistant chief chemist of the Gulf Oil Corporation, Port Arthur, Tex., were chosen members of the executive committee of the division.

Trade Briefs

Continental Oil Company has appointed James G. Craig superintendent in charge of its off-shore drilling developments.

California Texas Oil Company has elected George R. Ferguson assistant vice-president in its supply and distribution department.

Shell Oil Company has purchased a 280-acre tract in Woodbridge, N. J., as a possible site for a new $100,000,000 refinery which it is planning to build.

A. D. Carleton, manager of the traffic department of the Standard Oil Company of California has been appointed to the national user panel of the Transportation Association of America.

Sunray Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has organized a new subsidiary to prospect for and produce oil in Alberta Province, Canada. The new organization is known as the Sunray Oil Company.

Dr. Friedrich Bergius of Cologne, 1931 Nobel prize winner, known for his work in the fields of liquefaction of coal and saccharification of wood, has been invited by the Argentine government to act as its adviser for the production of synthetic fuels.

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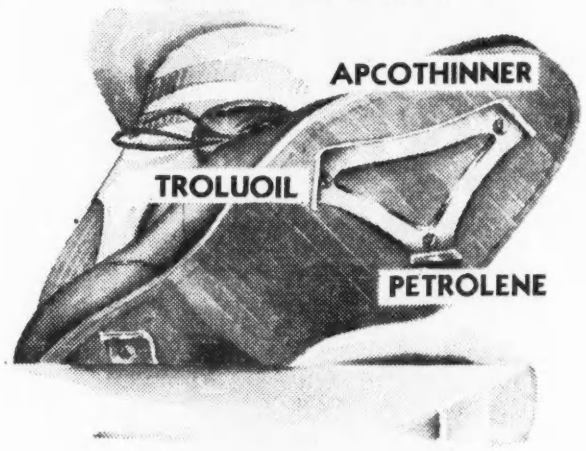

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Agricultural Chemicals

Price changes were confined to dried blood and tankage last week. There was not much activity in either item, the former showing a slight advance and the latter a slight decline. Holiday influences interrupted trading in packing-house by-products and the entire situation was a relatively quiet affair. The most pronounced demand was for bone meal where production for prompt shipment was entirely sold out to the feed trade. Menhaden fish meal was offered sparingly on the Baltimore market. No spot castor pomace has reached the open market in several weeks.

Superphosphate developed a firmer tone. Available stocks have been appreciably reduced through heavy purchases by the army and acidulators have experienced considerable relief from the overpacked condition of their storage bins. Reports of difficulty in securing sufficient sulphuric acid have also been heard. Cyanamide is definitely short at present as a result of cutback output occasioned by the continued allocation of power at producing points. Ammonium sulphate supply conditions have remained exceedingly tight with shipments short of requirements and production in some instances sold for the entire fertilizer season. Ammonium nitrate and nitrate solutions are also inadequate to meet current demand. Potash shipments are going forward promptly with the movement holding close to contract schedules and no additional domestic offerings on the market.

Plans to increase industrial output in upper Austria include expansion by the leading producer, which now makes 60,000 metric tons of nitrogen annually, and is expected to produce double that amount. The program also provides for the manufacture of urea.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Supply situation in coke-oven sulphate has continued definitely tight, with production heavily under contract, and demand active and exceeding the supply. Some producers have their output under contract for the entire fertilizer season, and it is stated that output in general is well sold ahead. It is expected that inquiry will become more pronounced as the active fertilizer season approaches. Shipments are being made against contracts placed at $45 per ton, bulk, at the ovens.

Bone Meal—No material was offered for prompt shipment by packing-houses last week. It was stated that inquiry from the feed trade was active and unsatisfied. Prices firm but unchanged for both raw and steamed meal.

Castor Pomace—Shipments are going forward against old contracts, but no spot material was offered in the open market. No change in the contract price.

Cyanamide — Reduction of power has cutback production and placed the market in an exceedingly tight supply condition. Shipments have been seriously delayed, with rather urgent requests from users in various parts of the country.

Dried Blood—Shortage of available stock in the local market resulted in a slight advance in prices to $7.75 per unit of ammonia. The New York market is now on a parity with Chicago.

Fish Meal—Feed interests have continued to show interest in the Baltimore market, although there appeared to be little attention from the fertilizer trade. Offerings of menhaden meal were scarce, with former prices sustained. California sardine meal, 65 percent protein, was priced at $130 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Nitrogen Solutions—Firm at the late advance, with demand exceeding supply and market position definitely tight for all grades.

Sodium Nitrate—Activity not pronounced and confined chiefly to spot. Sales expected to increase appreciably before the end of the year. No new price changes in sight at present.

Tankage—In contrast to dried blood, the local market was lower, with sales at $7.25 per unit of ammonia. Chicago was unchanged at $7.75. Trading was not active.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Firm and holding a position considered normal. Stocks above ground are not excessive, but prompt shipments have been satisfied and production has been geared to meet domestic requirements. Improvement in the market condition of superphosphate has resulted in an increased call for mine shipments by acidulators.

Superphosphate—Market condition has shown improvement and higher prices have been named at some Baltimore supply sources. The general range extends from 76c. per unit of a-p-a to 77c., with some sellers naming higher prices for contracts. Several plants that were closed down during the Summer period have resumed operations. Plant repair work is still going on, but in another month it is expected capacity output will be restored. Excess stocks have been greatly reduced, and prospects late in the week suggested a tighter supply situation. It was stated that the primary factor in the reduction of stocks was the result of purchases by the army. To date it was said these purchases have aggregated 140,000 tons.

Average monthly production of superphosphates in France rose from 19,623 metric tons in 1945 to 117,823 tons in 1947. Output in April, 1948, was 138,000 tons.

Potashes

Shipments have been confined to existing contracts and the general movement is holding close to schedule. Considerable plant repair work has been in progress throughout the Spring and Summer periods without seriously affecting the movement from supply sources. A strike which occurred in June and part of July at a producing plant caused a delay in shipments but it is stated that steady deliveries since the strike ended on July 10 have just about leveled off the delayed shipments. Current demand is active with no relaxation in the desire to increase commitments.

Pesticides

No unusual activity could be noted in insecticides or fungicides last week. Preparations are being made for next season's production, but there is some confusion as to what and how much to make. This year numerous new synthetic organics, such as benzene hexachloride, chlordane, chlorinated camphene and others, were used in sizable quantities, although it has been impossible to give estimates as to the actual amounts consumed. Preliminary tests indicated that parathion would be effective against a wide range of insects; however, the season's supply was not sufficient to permit large-scale dusting. Both calcium and lead arsenates satisfied demand with production only a shade off from 1947. The monohydrate form of copper sulphate was adequate to meet requirements, although there were temporary periods when demand exceeded output.

Pyrethrum—June importations amounted to 415,000 pounds, the highest for any month since August, 1947. Most all of this material came from East Africa. Total imports for the first half of 1948 were 711,000 pounds, compared with 245,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947. Preliminary estimates place the Tanganyika crop for 1948 at 815,000 pounds. Exports of pyrethrum extract for the first half of 1948 from the United

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	79.7	72.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Stocks of ammonium nitrate and sulphate are exhausted in this area due to the California oil strike. Material from Canada is off. Organics are in fair supply. All prices are steady. Ruling quotations are:—Ammonium nitrate, $75.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16/20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.50 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51.50 in bags. Blood meal, $5.75 to $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $130 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine stock. Sodium nitrate, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 43½c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $20.20 f.o.b. this city. Tankage, dry rendered, ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

States were 16,700 pounds, against 42,000 pounds for the same time last year.

Rotenone—Importations of rotenone-bearing material for the first six months of 1948 totaled 3,670,000 pounds, compared with 9,230,000 pounds for the first half of 1947. During the first quarter of 1948 British Malaya exported 65,000 pounds of derris root, 37,000 pounds of which came to the United States and 25,000 pounds to the United Kingdom.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Production of 423,233 long tons of native sulphur in the United States during July, 1948, was an increase of more than 3 percent over the previous month, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines. For the third straight month production exceeded 400,000 long tons, which brings the output for the first seven months of 1948 to a total far in excess of that for any similar period, and indicates that the year 1948 may see a new record established. Output from January 1 through July amounted to 2,817,742 long tons, compared with 2,423,023 for the corresponding period in 1947. Contract shipments accounted for the movement of pyrites, prices were unchanged.

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Mathieson Ammonia Head

S. L. Nevins has been appointed general manager of the ammonia department of the Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. He was formerly associated with the Southern Acid & Sulphur Company and was previously connected with the Monsanto Chemical Company. During the war he served on the sulphuric acid and superphosphate advisory committees of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration, and since then has been a member of the industry nitrogen advisory committee to the Department of Commerce.

Fertilizer, Pesticides

—Continued from page 3

to select only the most suitable lands for growing of cash crops, and to give special attention to cultural practices. This adjustment should give a more profitable combination of land and fertilizer use on cash crops, and permit more fertilizer to be used on feed crops and pasture during times when feeding ratios may become increasingly favorable for profitable livestock production.

Economical use of fertilizer on the farm requires consideration of more than the relation between individual crop prices and fertilizer costs, for low cost of production involves an economical use of all resources. Increasing the productivity of farm land, including pasture, through use of fertilizers, is often one means of obtaining the most profitable combination of all resources on the farm.

Nicotine May Be Scarce

Nicotine is the one insecticidal material for which the supply may be somewhat below demand, it was stated, but it now appears that the supply of nicotine insecticides will be more nearly in balance with demand in 1949 than in any other recent year.

Because of the many new insecticidal materials, and the uncertainty regarding the quantities of the different kinds that may be used in a given section, there may be local shortages even during a period of general favorable supply, the department said. Farmers should determine as promptly as possible, therefore, the kinds and quantities of insecticides and fungicides that they propose to use and give this information to their supplier so he will have full opportunity to obtain the materials.

Prices of insecticides and fungicides in 1949 will be about the same as in 1948, it was forecast.

Superphosphate Production: August

Production of normal superphosphate 18 percent a-p-a in August amounted to 735,207 tons, according to the Bureau of the Census. This is a gain of 14 percent over July and 2 percent above a year ago. Output of concentrated was 42,094 tons in August, an increase of about 4,000 tons over the preceding month and 10,000 tons greater than August, 1947. Production of wet-base material was 4,643 tons in August, about double the July total and 14 percent below August last year.

Fertilizer Tag Sales: September

	Equivalent tons — September 1948	September 1947	Jan.-Sept. 1948
Virginia	47,497	33,554	544,127
N. Carolina	73,478	48,328	1,201,095
S. Carolina	37,380	38,940	715,460
Georgia	50,900	12,646	992,553
Florida	40,196	58,704	510,969
Alabama	18,659	11,050	833,917
Tennessee	24,645	15,897	353,268
Arkansas	10,041	4,351	193,912
Texas	77,190	66,990	377,676
Oklahoma	18,900	11,140	113,736
Total South	398,396	301,600	5,841,713
Indiana	65,589	55,659	661,300
Kentucky	26,575	26,128	437,028
Missouri	62,851	33,425	354,255
Kansas	27,230	15,195	105,953
Total Midwest	182,245	130,407	1,558,536
Grand total	581,141	432,007	7,400,249

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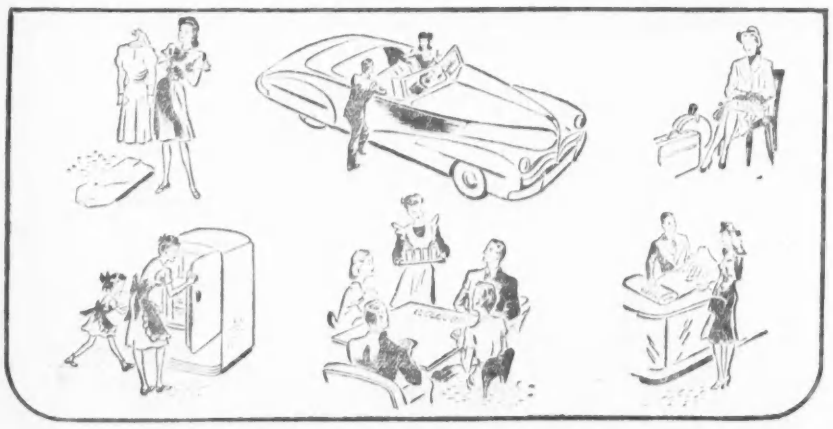

Coaltar Chemicals

The market for coaltar chemicals was generally quiet during the past week, with no price changes announced for either the basic products or intermediates. The index figure for the period remained unchanged at 156.4.

Phthalic anhydride prices were still holding to the range as established on October 1. This range represented a spread of 1c. per pound. Last week, however, the one supplier who was on the low side of the range announced that on November 1 it would advance its prices by 1c., which would then place all producers at the same price level.

Cresylic acid imports were at fairly good levels and were easing the demand on the domestic production, in those sections of the consuming industries where the imported material could be used instead of the domestic. There was only a spotty easing in the supply of the domestic material.

Creosote continued to be freely available, and recently some sellers dropped their price but there were still others who were holding to their former schedules and gave no indications of dropping in the immediate future. There was some easing in the supply of imported cresol but the domestic still remained a difficult item to obtain.

Most of the basic products were still difficult to obtain and the demand for them was continuing at the high rate that had been noted for months past. The intermediates were still in a generally tight position, but on the whole their availability was somewhat easier than that of the basics. Demand for them was still being felt at strong levels, however, and there were as a result no great amounts of stock that had to go begging for a market.

The operating rate of steel companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry was 98.5 percent last week. This was equivalent to 1,775,400 tons of steel ingots and castings, as compared to 1,757,400 tons during the previous week, 1,693,900 tons one year ago and 1,281,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year. These figures were made available by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Production figures on chemicals in July and August used in the following report were furnished by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None.

Prices Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
156.4	156.4	154.6	138.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Production of the motor grade material fell off by 7.3 percent in August as compared to the production in July. In August there were only 703,792 gallons produced while the figure for the preceding month was 759,567. The nitration (1°) was produced in better quantity in August than in July. Production during August amounted to 3,626,627 gallons, as compared to 3,445,746 gallons during the previous month. This was an increase of 5.2 percent. There was a drop in production of the industrial pure (2°). August production was 8,005,538 gallons as compared to 8,117,745 in July. This represented a falling off of 1.4 percent. Production of all other grades showed an increase in August of 4.8 percent. In that month there were 240,412 gallons produced as compared to 229,367 gallons in July.

There were no changes reported in the price of this material during the past week and there were no indications that any were contemplated for the immediate future. The item continued to be tight as to supply, while the demand for it still remained strong.

Coaltar—There was still a tightness reported in the supply of this material last week. It was said that the situation was easier for carload and less carload lots than for tankcar quantities, but that was only a relative condition, for the material was still not completely free as to availability. Demand for the item remained strong and sellers were expecting it to stay that way for some time to come. The price structure was reportedly unchanged during the week, however. Production of the crude material increased by 1.3 percent in the August period, as compared to output in July. During August there were 62,924,118 gallons of the material produced, while the total in July amounted to only 62,103,615 gallons.

Creosote—With stocks of this material reported to be heavy for some time past, production in the United States during the month of August showed an increase of 0.7 percent over July. During the July period there were 2,386,709 gallons of the product produced but during the next month the production climbed to 2,402,674 gallons.

Not only was domestic production of the item high, but for some time past there had been steady arrivals in good quantity from abroad. This resulted in a saturated market, and in some cases sellers said that they were pressed for sufficient storage space to keep their material. Recently some sellers dropped the price to 13c. a gallon, but there were still others who were holding to the figure of 19½c. One seller said last week that demand was still holding its own, but was not so heavy as the trade would like to see it. It had been pointed out that demand was potentially still strong, but that such factors as set-backs in the weather and strikes in the timber country had had an effect in retarding the call for the product. Both the East Coast and West Coast had felt a slump in demand several months back, but the West Coast recovered a bit faster than did the East Coast. In recent weeks, however, it was said that business on the eastern seaboard had picked up to a point where it was about equal to that on the West Coast.

Cresol—The imported material was becoming available in better quantity during the past several months, but there was still a considerable tightness reported in the supply of the domestic. Demand remained at high levels. There had been indications that there might be changes in the price schedules, but nothing was done and by last week that possibility seemed to have played itself out, for the immediate present, at least.

Cresylic Acid—The imported material was reported to be available in reasonably good quantities, but it was said that stocks in the hands of importers were moving rather slowly. Users of the imported goods seemed to have satisfied all their needs of the moment and showed no inclination to take on any more large stocks for use in the near future. Some manufacturers of plastics were said to be using the imported material for some of their products. The domestic grades generally used for resins and plastics, however, were still tight, although it was reported that the material used for disinfectants was easing.

Naphthalene—Production of the crude, solidifying at less than 70° C increased by 6.9 percent during the month of August as compared to the production in July. During August the output totaled 1,503,113 pounds, while during the month of July it was 1,406,236 pounds. Production of the material solidifying at 70° and less than 79° was also up during the month of August. During that time, the production reached 6,843,060 pounds, as compared to 6,482,260 during the previous month. This represented an increase of 5.6 percent.

There were no price changes reported during the period under review. New price levels had been established on October 1, but whether these would hold for the balance of the year was not definitely known. There were no particular changes reported in the supply and demand situation during the week.

Phenol—Prices were reportedly un-

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended October 9 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH₃	lbs.	1,221,723
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	31,636,215
Benzol	gals.	3,986,677
Coaltar	gals.	14,789,237
Creosote oil	gals.	823,056
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,954,756
Phenol	lbs.	231,484
Toluol	gals.	797,335
Xylol	gals.	186,043

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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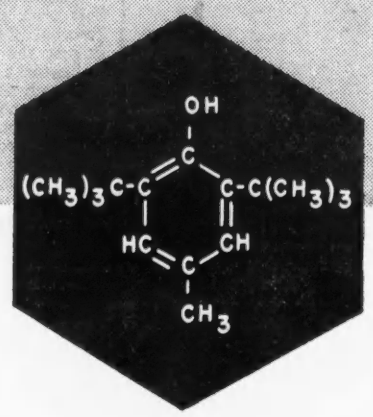

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changed for this item during the past week. There had been an upward movement beginning in September for the USP. Later other producers also advanced their figures, but as of October 1 the quotations, as re-stabilished, seemed to have stabilized for the immediate future at least. There was still a tightness reported in the general supply situation and there were no indications that there would be any material easing soon. There had been a few reports of a slight easing recently, but this had only a minor effect.

Pyridin—Production of the refined 2° fell off considerably during the month of August when compared to the production in July. During August the output was only 72,219 pounds, as compared to 83,457 pounds during the month of July. This represented a drop of 13.5 percent. The refined material continued to be tight as to supply during the past week, but the demand was still strong and showed all indications of staying that way for some time to come. The other grades were reported to be in a somewhat better condition as to availability, but they were still by no means free.

Solvent Naphtha—Production of the crude heavy solvent during the month of August was up 15.8 percent above that for July. During August the output of the material reached 435,244 gallons, while during the month before it was only 375,880. Production of the refined light solvent, however, fell off during August. In that month the output was only 27,602 gallons, while during the previous month it was 28,561 gallons. This represented a decrease of 3.4 percent.

Demand for the crude material was just as strong as it had been for the past several months, and supplies of it showed no particular improvement over their former tight position. It had been reported that there was a slight easing in the supply position of the refined material but this was only a minor improvement, for the item still continued to be in a tight position. The demand for it remained strong.

Toluol—Production of the nitration 1° amounted to 1,921,494 gallons during August, for a gain of 2.7 percent over the production of 1,871,141 gallons in July. The industrial pure 2° showed a decline of 4.8 percent in August as compared to July. During August the output of this material was only 460,105 gallons, while during the preceding month it reached 483,405. The production of all other grades was up in August. During that month 28,570 gallons were produced in comparison to 27,922 gallons during the month of July. This represented a percentage increase of 2.3.

There were no changes in the price structure reported during the week. Supplies were still in a tight position and demand continued to be felt at a strong rate.

Xylol—Production figures on all grades of this material showed a decrease of 3.8 percent in the month of August, as compared to July. During the August period there were 621,660 gallons of material produced, while in July there were 645,984 gallons.

The supply of this material continued to be tight during the period under review, and it was not anticipated that there would be any considerable improvements in the immediate future. The demand remained strong and showed all signs of staying that way. Pricewise, there were no changes reported and it had been said by one seller that there probably would not be any immediately unless there should be rises in the cost of production or transportation. All sellers still had not gone over from a freight equalized to an f.o.b. basis, but those who had not were still giving the matter their study.

Intermediates

Acid, Cleve's—There were no changes reported in the price structure for this material during the period under review and none were anticipated for the immediate future. The supply of the product continued on the tight side, while the demand remained strong.

Acid, Fumaric—There still continued to be a good demand for this product last week, but the supply of it was not up to levels sufficiently high to make it entirely free as to availability. Pricewise, there were no changes reported and none were indicated for the immediate days to come.

Acid, Gamma—Regarding supply and demand, the market for this material was without particular feature during the past week, and the relationship between availability and call for the item remained about what it had been for some time past. There were no changes reported in the price structure.

Acid, J—There were still some difficulties being encountered by buyers of this material during the past week, for

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the item was still in a somewhat tight position as to supply. Demand for it, on the other hand, continued to hold up at strong levels and was expected to continue that way for some time to come. Sellers reported no changes in the price range during the week and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate days to come.

Acid, Malic—Supplies of this product were still not up to demand last week, and the result was that difficulties in obtaining the material were still being felt by some buyers. Pricewise, the market was without particular feature.

Anilin—After 1c. a pound advances that took place for this material on the first of October, the market was quiet during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any more price changes in the immediate future. Supply and demand were reported to be approximately in balance.

Paranitroanilin — Pricewise, this material was in a quiet position last week after recent advances that brought quotations up to 44½c. per pound. Demand for the item was still heavy but the stocks of it were not quite up to the call that was being made for it.

Phthalic Anhydride — There were no changes reported in the price range for this material during the past week, but one producer who was still on the low side of the range announced that on November 1 it would advance its prices, bringing them up to a point equal to those being asked by other producers. This would mean 22½c. in carloads and 23½c. in less than carload lots. There were no particular changes in the supply and demand situation, with stocks remaining tight and the call for the item continuing heavy.

Battelle Institute Plans New Laboratory Building

To house additional laboratories required for expanding research, Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio, will begin construction of a new $500,000 laboratory building late this year. The structure, according to Battelle Director Clyde Williams, is scheduled for completion in 1949. The building will be located on Seventh avenue, in Columbus, and will contain space for 103 unit laboratories, plus large open areas for pilot-plant operations. It will contain approximately 80,000 square feet of space.

Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in July

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in July, as compared with June. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	July 1948	June 1948	May 1948
Chemical and allied products	$57.14	$56.62	$55.24
Ammunition	53.05	51.48	50.28
Chemicals	63.49	63.17	61.48
Cottonseed oil	38.77	37.94	38.07
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	48.63	49.22	45.91
Explosives, safety fuses	61.55	61.58	59.34
Fertilizers	40.82	39.71	38.40
Paints and varnishes	59.11	57.84	57.22
Petroleum and refining	73.68	70.92	71.14
Rayon, allied products	53.28	51.72	51.46
Soaps	64.38	65.46	64.99

Cincinnati Drug & Chemical Ass'n Holds Final Outing

E. H. Hattersley of Solvay Sales Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and P. J. Bertemes, of Greenwald-Bertemes Company, tied for low gross in the contest for the Governor's Cup at the final golf outing of the Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Association at the Kenwood Country Club. A play-off will be held to determine sole possessor of the cup.

AEC Plans Experimental Atomic Power Generator

The Atomic Energy Commission is planning the construction of an experimental atomic power plant near Schenectady, N. Y., for studies of the generation of electrical power from nuclear energy. The plant will be an extension of the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, which is operated by the General Electric Company.

Phelps Dodge to Build Copper Smelter in Ariz.

Phelps Dodge Corporation has awarded a contract for the construction of a large copper smelter at Ajo, Ariz. The plant is to have an annual capacity of 100,000,000 pounds of refined copper, to be processed from low grade ores mined by the company in the Ajo district.

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Fertilizer Control Officials

—Continued from page 4

fundamental of the many problems now seems to be "what is a fertilizer."

"This wasn't much of a problem in former years," he said, "but some people seem to have the idea that the customary N-P-K mixtures are old fashioned and they want to sell mixtures containing all the elements, including soil correctives, with hormones to make plants grow better, hormones to make weeds gross less, micronutrients to mineralize the food crops, and the whole thing fortified with vitamines and inoculated with bacteria, with just a little radioactivity thrown in to give the mixture the new look.

"In order to squeeze all these goodies into the sack, like Christmas toys into a stocking, sometimes there isn't room for N-P-K. The question arises—how much can be left out of a fertilizer and still leave it a fertilizer."

Dr. H. B. Simes, of Swift & Co., spoke from the industry's viewpoint at a roundtable discussion of trends in fertilizer control work, and said that industry was trying to come up to the required analysis for the material, but that it was facing many difficulties growing out of the shortage of materials, introduction of new materials, and inefficient labor.

In a welcoming address at the opening of the meeting, F. W. Lodge, acting president of the National Fertilizer Association, brought out the fact that control work is not a matter alone of analytical precision. The human equation is of even more importance, he said.

"By and large it is my considered opinion that the fertilizer manufacturer honestly desires and expects to deliver the amount of plant food that he sells," he added. "Perhaps it is to his selfish interest to do so because if his customer does not prosper, in time he will not prosper or even survive. But essentially he is honest.

"In turn the control official is just as interested in protecting the honest manufacturer as he is the farmer. His function is to administer the law impartially, and the law protects both buyer and seller alike. It is the combination of these two basic factors that has made possible the fine cooperation between officials and industry representatives that has existed over the forty years of my own experience. May it always continue to exist."

ECA Announces Additional

—Continued from page 4

for inedible tallow, all from the United States.

To France—$490,000 for Manila fiber from the Philippines; $2,568,000 for coaltar pitch from the United States; $628,100 for crude oil from Venezuela; $110,000 for synthetic rubber from the United States; $4,320,000 for copra from the Philippines; $529,471 for medical and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States; $434,100 for gas oil from the United States; $179,000 for bristles and animal hair from the United States; $207,500 for linseed meal from the United States; $3,834,000 for petroleum products from Saudi Arabia; $150,000 for chemicals and pharmaceuticals from the United States; a decrease of $115,000 from a previous authorization for flaxseed from Mexico; and a decrease of $1,408,000 from a previous authorization for petroleum products from the United States.

To French Zone Germany—$506,000 for lard from the United States.

To Greece—$25,000 for rubber products; $428,000 for petroleum products, $15,000 for electrolytic copper, $50,000 for aluminum and aluminum base alloys, $25,000 for zinc and zinc base alloys, all from the United States.

To Italy—$88,500 for paraffin wax, $1,128,000 for chemical specialties, $167,000 for pharmaceutical preparations, $530,000 for electrolytic copper, $3,283 for tallow, and $2,290,400 for petroleum products, all from the United States, and $18,000 for Manila fiber from the Philippines.

To Netherlands East Indies—$105,510 for coaltar products, $120,550 for industrial chemicals, and $149,704 for caustic soda, all from the United States.

To Trieste—Decreases of $1,060 and $7,290 in previous authorizations for purchase of crude coconut oil and tallow, respectively, from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$17,312,800 for petroleum products from Aruba; $4,644,300 for petroleum products from Saudi Arabia; $2,300,000 for carbon black from the United States; and $11,291,000 for petroleum products from the United States.

To China — $1,595,000 for ammonium sulphate and $1,600,000 for ammonium phosphate from the United States; $420,000 for ammonium sulphate and $180,000 for ammonium phosphate from Canada; $1,280,000 for nitrogen fertilizer from Belgium, and $400,000 for nitrogen fertilizer from Italy.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Lower prices for corn dextrin and starch created an easy tone in sizing materials and potato starch also was off fractionally last week. Egg products remained steady and unchanged except egg yolk, which was advanced 2 cents per pound for large quantities, while small lots were without change and commanded the usual premiums. The price index was lower at 369.1, against 369.3, the week previous and 361.9 for this time last year.

There was no noticeable improvement in the hand-to-mouth buying of sizing materials by consumers. Lower prices did not boost the volume of sales for corn and potato starches as users were not inclined to build inventories at this time with harvesting of bumper crops overhanging the market. Interest in potato starch was slow. The price trend of late has been lower, owing to increased offerings for prompt and forward. Higher prices of sago flour for shipment from the Far East improved the tone of the spot situation but quotations here were unchanged and more steady. Tapioca flour market was dull and featureless. Some inquiry was reported for the scarce high grades while interest in liberal stocks of mediums continued inactive.

Sharp reductions in shoe manufacturing, tanning operations and large inventories held by tanners continued to keep the market for tanning materials in the doldrums. Large shoe stocks in manufacturers hands have reduced materially the production of men and women's shoes at the major plants throughout the country. This was reflected in tanning operations especially in sole leather which has been cut to about 50 percent of capacity and the operating of plants on a part time basis. Offerings of tanning materials continued liberal except mangrove bark. Prices were without change and were entirely nominal. There was a fair demand for mangrove bark, but business was practically nil owing to the scarcity of exportable sizes available for shipment from primary centers.

New wool clip will be somewhat larger in principal exporting countries as the 1948-49 season develops in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay, according to the Department of Commerce. Australian trade estimates indicated a greater clip than the previous four seasons. New Zealand's estimates point to a slight decrease, while South African reports show a forthcoming clip of about 212,000,000 pounds, against the production of 204,750,000 pounds in 1947-48. It was reported that United Kingdom, France, Italy and Belgium have increased spinning and weaving at a rate well above the prewar level.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Market remained in a firm position, reflecting the high cost of basic materials. Demand was fairly active, chiefly for prompt requirements.

Bichromates—This market continued firm, as production moved in good volume against current contracts. Output is still below requirements. Quotations were without change and firmly maintained. Inquiry for export was active, with shipments light due to the scarcity of offerings by first hands.

Sodium Acetate—Consumers continued to buy the output at prevailing quotations. Stocks were light and well held at former levels.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Recent price advance became general last week, and resulted in less buying interest than heretofore. Trading during the past two weeks was fairly active for prompt and forward delivery.

Sulphonated Oils—Sulphonated tallow was steadier and reflected the improved tone in the tallow market. Demand was light, mainly for actual needs. Sulphonated castor oil was inactive and quotably unchanged.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Trading was restricted to small quantities for immediate needs. Small stocks on spot were unchanged and steady.

Cochineal—This market was dull. Limited quantities on spot were maintained at former quotations.

Madder—There was little doing last week. Sales were confined to small quantities for immediate delivery.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Corn dextrin, 25c. per 100 lbs.
starch, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Potato starch, ½c. per lb.
Wheat starch, 25c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
369.1	369.3	375.6	361.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Demand continued active. Supplies were scarce and makers were spreading deliveries to consumers in order to keep plants operating. Albumin and dried soluble blood were unchanged and closely held.

Corn Dextrin—Trading was reported fair at the additional price reduction of 25c. per 100 pounds. Market was steady at the lower levels. British gum was quoted at 7.84c. per pound, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $7.58; dark, $7.68, and white, $7.43, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per pound higher.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner at recent price declines. Deliveries against former orders continued in good volume, while new business lacked snap. Pearl was quoted at $6.16 per 100 pound, paper bags, carlots, and powdered, $6.27. Lesser quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was reduced 79,000 bushels to 1,407,000 bushels for the week ended October 10, compared with 7,633,000 bushels for the same time last year.

Corn Sugar—Recent price decline did not improve demand for chipped tanners-sugar. Market was steady at $5.99 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and $6.04 in barrels, same basis.

Egg Albumen—This market continued steady despite the quiet demand. Stocks of edible albumen were reported limited on the spot and were maintained at $2.70 to $2.75 per pound, according to quantity. The bulk of trading was confined to small quantities for actual needs. The technical grade also was steady, ranging from $1.48 to $1.55 per pound, as to quantity and seller.

Egg Yolk—Offers of domestic yolk were light and the market displayed a firmer tone. Prices ranged from 93c. to 98c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Egg prices are likely to average almost as high in 1949 as in 1948. During the first half of the year they are expected to average somewhat higher, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. By the last quarter, however, egg prices are likely to be lower than in 1948. In the first half of 1949 continued strong consumer demand, smaller egg supplies, and reduced meat supplies with continued high meat prices, all will act to strengthen egg prices, compared with the same period of 1948. By the last quarter of 1949, these factors are not likely to be strengthening influences.

Potato Starch—This market was unsettled by the recent price reduction for corn starch. Buying interest was slow, and with offers for shipment freer, the market was more or less nominal at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound, carlots, New York delivery. Quotations were easier for supplies on the spot and declined to 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, ex warehouse, according to quantity. The Department of Agriculture has announced that it had stopped buying U.S. No. 1 grade russet potatoes in Idaho because it felt such purchases were unnecessary at this time under a price support program. However, the department stated that growers still may place potatoes under its loan program. The department, however, will continue to purchase lower grade Idaho potatoes under the price guarantee program and divert them into by-product uses. Shipments of Maine potatoes totaled only 550 carlots, this season against 1,041 cars for the same time last year it was reported by the Department of Agriculture. Harvesting of this year's Maine potato crop was estimated to reach 74,000,000 bushels, about 6,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Sago Flour—Stocks on the spot were quotably unchanged and steady, while shipments from Singapore were firmer and advanced to 8¼c. to 8.40c. per pound, exdock for prompt positions. Prices for spot material were held at 8¼c. ot 8½c.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

per pound, as to quantity. Demand was slow.

Tapioca Flour—There was little doing in this market. Prices were without change. Mediums were in liberal supply and offered at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, on the spot as to quantity. High grades were in small supply and well held at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound, as to quantity.

Wheat Starch—Prices were reduced 25c. per 100 pounds to 6.55c. to 7.55c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Demand was moderate and for prompt delivery.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Withdrawals against former orders were reported moving in fair volume. Market was unchanged at prevailing quotations.

Divi Divi—Business was inactive. Offerings for shipment were well held at former levels, though consumers continued to show little interest in replacements. Quotations were more or less nominal.

Mangrove Bark—This product continued in good inquiry for shipment. Business was light owing to the scarcity of offers for shipment from African production centers. Recent sales were limited to resale material for shipment from India. Prices were steady. Arrivals of bark at New York totaled 1,260 bags.

Myrobalans—Lack of buying interest continued to affect this market. Offers for shipment were liberal at current quotations. In the absence of trading, the market was entirely nominal. Arrivals were reported 4,575 bags at New York last week.

Quebracho Extract—Tanners continued to limit interest to moderate quantities for prompt shipment. Although business was inactive, quotations were maintained for prompt and forward delivery.

Wattle—Buying interest was limited to the extract for prompt shipment, with actual trading restricted to moderate quantities. Offerings for bark and extract were more liberal and were well held at former quotations. Imports of bark were reported at 1,110 bales at Norfolk and 1,100 bales at New York last week.

Atlas Powder Div. Halts Coated Fabrics Production

The Zapon-Keratol division of the Atlas Powder Company, Stamford, Conn., has discontinued the manufacture and sale of its line of coated fabrics. The division will continue to produce industrial finishes and "Revolite" laundry roll and press covers.

Mather N.E. Manager Of General Printing Ink

The George H. Morrill-General Printing Ink Division of the Sun Chemical Corporation, New York, has appointed John P. Mather New England district manager, to succeed Edmund J. Shattuck, who has retired. Mr. Mather joined the Morrill organization's control laboratory in 1937 and was employed on research problems pointing toward the development of improved commercial and newspaper inks. Prior to his current assignment he was general manager of the company's plant in Clearing, Ill.

Caustic Soda Export

—Continued from page 3

must be clearly indicated. If point of delivery is within the United States and is other than the intended port of exit, the intended port of exit must be shown.

The price shown on any export license application for caustic soda submitted for fourth quarter consideration may be amended by letter or telegram delivered to OIT at any time between October 15 and the close of business November 1. No amendment of price may be made after November 1. Oral requests for price amendment will not be accepted.

To assure all exporters an opportunity to submit their applications for fourth quarter consideration in conformity with the new procedure, all applications received by OIT prior to the date of publication of the new procedure were returned without action to the applicant.

Export licenses for caustic soda are valid for three months from the date of issuance. A license will not be extended more than once nor for more than sixty days. When submitting a request for an extension, the exporter must accompany his request with a satisfactory statement of the reasons why he was unable to ship within the validity period.

Members of the new alkalies export advisory committee who attended the meeting are:—

Thomas R. Barclay, Internacio-Rotterdam, Inc., New York; F. X. Boylan, Interport Associates, New York; E. V. Finch, U. S. Alkali Export Association, New York; George Hazera of M. Rothschild Company, Inc., New York; C. J. Kelly, Getz Brothers, San Francisco; Robert Siegel, Siegel Chemical Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., and E. A. Smythe, J. Berlage Company, New York.

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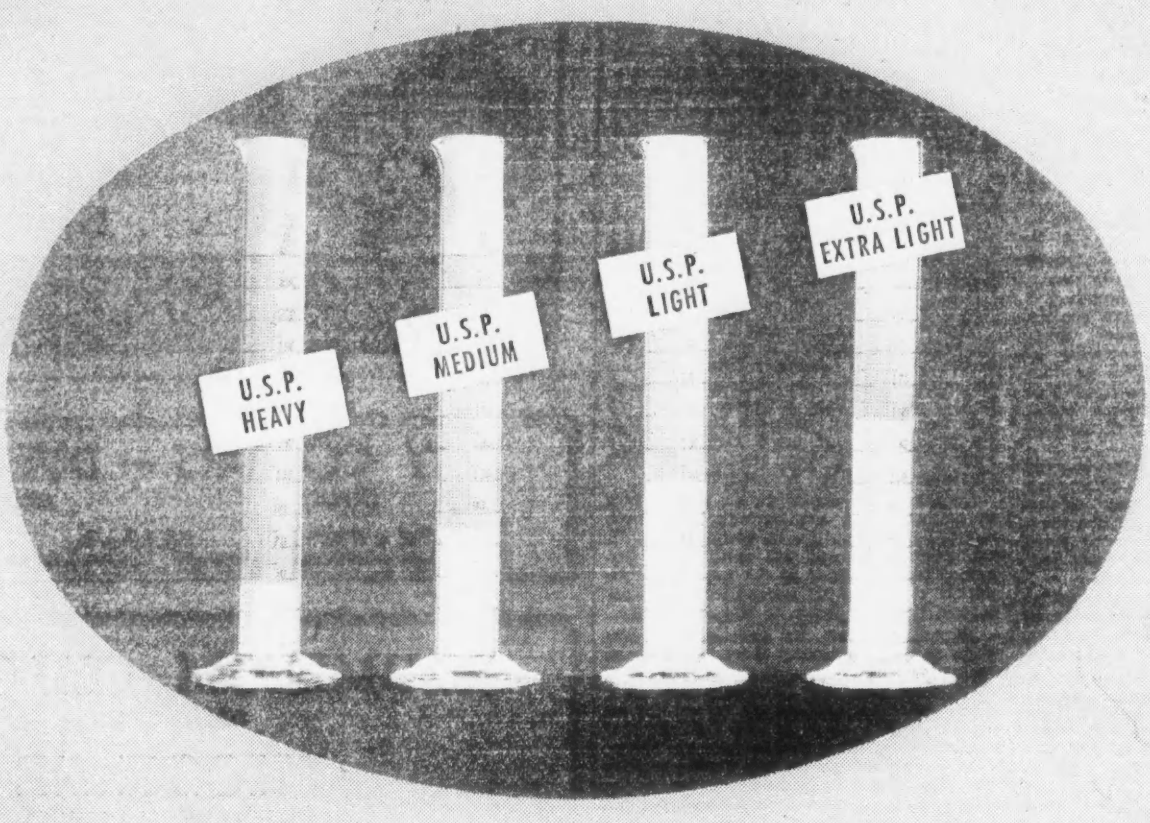

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Pharmaceuticals were generally quiet last week, with prices holding firmly to former levels and trading at the usual steady subnormal volume on most items. There were price reductions in some of the industrial chemicals. Amyl acetate derived from crude fusel oil declined 3½ cents per pound; butyl stearate was down some 5½ cents, and normal propyl acetate was reduced by 2½ cents per pound. There were fractional reductions in roller process milk powder and the asking prices for whole milk powder of the spray process type were lowered in some quarters. These changes did not cause the index to move.

Under a trade agreement signed at Copenhagen in June between Italy and Denmark an exchange of goods including many pharmaceutical products was effected having a value of approximately $25,000,000.

Glycerin maintained its current price position, and was expected to continue throughout the month because the flow of synthetic material was not sufficient to ease the supply situation to a point where prices would be affected. Penylacetamide and betaphenylethylamine were moving steadily at their lower price levels, under demand from the penicillin manufacturing industry. Saligenin maintained its current price position, but new production was coming into the picture which might ease the supply situation. Sodium alginate of all types was available in good quantities for prompt delivery. Imports of argols were continuing at a good level.

It was estimated that world production of codliver oil was at about the 1938 level, but that demand was very much higher. The market position of aminoacetic acid was unchanged, and mandelic acid and its calcium salt were steady. There were ample supplies of cinchophen of both the standard and heavy types, and neocinchophen was readily available under a firm price structure. Diethyl malcate was available for chemical intermediate uses in substantial quantities.

Acid, Aminoacetic—The supply situation on this amino acid was one of good stocks and prompt shipment. Material moved in fairly steady volume at firm prices of $1.50 per pound in 100 pound lots and $1.75 in twenty-five pound lots.

Acid, Mandelic—This material and its calcium salt was reported to be moving steadily at a moderate rate from ample stocks. Prices were firm and unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months in which 1,000 pound quantities were quoted at $1.85 per pound for both the acid and the calcium salt.

Amyl Acetate—Fermentation material made from crude fusel oil was reduced in price by 3½ cents per pound in some quarters, and by a lesser amount in other quarters. The high boiling commercial grade, after the price movements, took on a price spread in tankcar quantities of 25½ to 27 cents in tankcars, while the higher grade of material with no fraction boiling over 110 degrees Centigrade was quoted in tankcars at 28½ cents per pound. For drum quantities, the carlot quotations ranged from 27 to 28½ cents, while the less than carlot quantities ranged from 28 to 29½ cents for the commercial grades. The low boiling material was quoted at 30 cents in drum carlots and 31 cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Material made from pentane was, of course, still lower in price; but these downward price changes made the fermentation material more competitive with the synthetic, which moved in continued heavy volume under a firm price structure.

Argols—Recent imports of this item have been consistantly larger than some weeks ago. Last week another 541 bags arrived at New York from Naples. Prices were unchanged.

Betaphenylethylamine — This material, used as an agent in the manufacture of penicillin, was moving steadily into consuming channels at the new lower price level established the previous week. In quantities of 1,000 pounds or more, prices were quoted at $1.45 per pound, with smaller lots quoted at $1.60.

Butyl Stearate—This item dropped in price by 5½ cents per pound, bringing quotations to 43½ cents in carlots and 44½ cents in less than carlots. Supplies were described as adequate to meet the consuming demand.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None.

Prices Reduced

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 3½c. per lb.
Butyl stearate, 5½c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ¼c. per lb.
whole, spray process, 1½c. per lb.
Propyl acetate, normal, 2½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
260.1	260.1	259.6	255.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Castor Oil—The market position of this item continued to be one of relatively slow trading. Beans were still being offered for October-November shipment at $110 per long ton.

Arrivals of beans last week totaled 9,341 bags, equivalent to 1,401,150 pounds, compared to 15,203 bags or 2,380,450 pounds the previous week and 54,570 bags or 8,182,500 pounds for the corresponding week of last year.

Total arrivals since January 1 amounted to 1,024,513 bags equivalent to 153,772,950 pounds, compared to 1,221,080 bags or 183,162,000 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Cinchophen—This material was reported to be in ample supply and moving slowly in moderate quantities under a firm price structure. The standard density material in 100 pound lots was currently quoted at $4 per pound while the heavy density phenylcinchoninic acid was priced at $4.20 per pound. The sodium salt, little used in this country by the methods of administration used abroad, was quoted at $5 per pound in similar quantities, while the Neocinchophen, which is an ethyl ester of paramethylphenylcinchoninic acid, was quoted at $7 per pound on the same basis.

Chiniophen—The USP powder was currently being quoted at $5.60 per pound in 100 pound drums. The demand was considerably off from wartime levels, but the product was reportedly moving steady at moderate rates under a firm price structure.

Codliver Oil—It was estimated that world production of this item is now about equal to that of 1938, but the item is considerably short of demand because of public appreciation of the value of the oil in both human and veterinary uses resulting in a substantially broadened demand. Some quarters expressed the feeling that in so much as codliver oil is a by-product of food fishing operations and the demand for food fish of the arctic and subarctic types will remain heavy in view of the world need for food, that the supply situation should remain fairly stable with respect to future outlook.

British codliver oil producers stated that their output has returned to prewar levels and will probably increase so long as the market for fish holds. German producers are expected to resume operations, but are not expected to meet local demands for a long time. Norway's production in 1948 was only about half of the high level of 10,000 tons the preceding season. Canada's dollar shortage and the heavy demand in North America for codliver oil tends to limit any exports of oil from Canada, according to British estimates of the situation.

Cream of Tartar—Some 40 barrels of this material arrived last week from Naples. The market domestically was steady at moderate volumes. Prices were holding firm to former levels in the range of 33 cents per pound in drum quantities.

Dicoumarol—This material was said to be in adequate supply, and moving in small limited quantities. Prices were firm and unchanged from the level of $18 per pound maintained over recent months.

Diethyl Maleate—This material was currently available in substantial quantities for use as a chemical intermediate in the manufacture of a wide variety of products. Prices were quoted at 60 cents per pound in tankcars, 61½ cents in drum carlot quantities, and 62½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Fishliver Oil—The Los Angeles market underwent a drop in prices for the 50,000 unit oil, but the other grades remained unchanged. Supplies were reported as moderately good under fair demand in that area. The 8,000 to 15,000 unit oil was quoted at 22 cents; the 20,000 to 25,000 oil at 29 cents; the 30,000 to 40,000 unit oil at 32 to 33 cents; the 50,000 unit oil at 34 cents, 100,000 unit oil at 41 cents,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Reports from Spain stated that marine animals found around the Iberian coast provide an abundant source of raw materials for vitamin A concentrates, the tunny fish liver being particularly valuable. The vitamin content of these concentrates range from 300,000 to 800,000 units of vitamin A on the international scale. It was estimated that during this year, more than 800,000,000 units of Vitamin A would be available for export from Spain.

Glycerin—The expected stability of natural glycerin prices during the month of October was apparently holding true at the middle of the month, and the feeling was expected in most quarters that there would be no change in October. This had the effect of strengthening somewhat the immediate outlook on crude material. Meanwhile, the possible market position as of November was the subject of considerable interest and conjecture.

Milk Powder—The commercial markets were described as irregular, with production on the increase in areas having surplus fluid milk. New York market prices on spray process skimmed milk were unchanged at 17 to 18¼ cents per pound, while the roller process material was off ¼ cent, being quoted at 15½ to 17¼ cents per pound. Whole milk powder of the spray process was in small demand with orders limited mostly to small quantities. Asking prices were in the range of 39½ to 45½ cents per pound for the 26 percent material and 44¾ to 48¾ cents per pound for the 26 percent grade.

For the week ending October 7, the Department of Agriculture purchases of spray process skimmed milk totaled 4,692,935 pounds, bringing the total for this year to 41,032,315 pounds, as compared with 138,139,683 pounds during the corresponding period of last year. Purchases of roller process material for the week amounted to 1,289,368 pounds, bringing the total for the year to 41,616,734 pounds, compared to 77,122,154 pounds bought by the government during the same period of 1947.

Production of total skimmed dry milk solids for August was 50,700,000 pounds, an increase of 3 percent over last year. May was the only other month during the year wherein production exceeded the corresponding month of last year. The production of the animal feeding grade was down some 55 percent from a year ago and amounted to only 1,125,000 pounds.

During the first eight months, production of spray process skimmed milk powder totaled 306,350,000 pounds, off 8 percent from the first eight of last year. During the same period production of roller process skimmed milk totaled 189,600,000 pounds, a drop of 13 percent under the

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level of production during the first eight months of last year.

Niacin and Nicotinamide—Total production of these items amounted to 69,362 pounds in July, according to Tariff Commission reports, compared to 59,467 pounds in May. No production figures were available for June.

Oxgall—Declared exports of this material to the United States from Paraguay, during the first seven months of this year amounted to 757 kilograms valued at $2,087. This was a marked decline from such Paraguay exports during the corresponding period of 1947 when the figure stood at 2,610 kilograms valued at $19,683.

Reports from Spain indicate that with respect to animal source drugs, it is able to produce about 80 percent of its national requirements. There was some difficulty reported, however, in obtaining the requisite glands and animal organs because of a lack of adequate abattoir facilities in many parts of the peninsula and of suitable means for transportation of raw materials in good condition. Considerable progress in Spain was reported in the domestic production of bile acids, hepatic extract, enzymes and hormones.

Phenothiazin — Current quotations on this item stood at 49 cents per pound for ton lots and 54 cents in 150 pound fiber drums. There was no shortage of the material, and shipments could be made with reasonable promptness.

It was reported from the Union of South Africa, according to government notice No. 1442 of July 9, 1948, that shipments of this material intended for eradication of diseases in livestock may we imported free of customs duty. However, such shipments must be registered with the Department of Agriculture in terms of the stock remedies regulations. Containers must be clearly labelled to show that the preparation is intended for veterinary use only, and upon an understanding reached with the importer, to the effect that it will be used only for veterinary purposes.

Phenylacetamide—This material moved steadily at the new reduced prices of $1.45 in 1,000 pound quantities and $1.60 in smaller quantities. It was being consumed in the penicillin manufacturing industry to increase the yield.

Propyl Acetate—The normal propyl acetate made by fermentation processes was reduced in price by 2½ cents per pound, bringing current quotations to 15½ cents per pound in tankcars, 17 cents in drum carlots, and 18 cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Riboflavin—Since this vitamin product attained sufficient volume and importance to be listed in the prices current section of OPD, in December, 1940, the price change with increased production and use has been spectacular, but characteristic of several such developments. We list below the price quotations at six months intervals over the past eight years:

Year	Month	U.S.P. quality
1940	December	gram $1.75 -2.75
1941	January	gram 1.75 -2.75
	July	gram 1.50 -2.00
1942	January	gram 1.50 -2.00
	July	gram 1.03 -1.15
1943	January	gram .65 - .68
	July	gram .53½ - .63½
1944	January	kilo $350.00
	July	kilo 280.00
1945	January	kilo 200.00
	July	kilo 150.00
1946	January	kilo 200.00
	July	kilo 200.00
1947	January	kilo 200.00
	July	kilo 150.00
1948	January	kilo 150.00
	July	kilo 125.00

Saligenin—This salicyl alcohol was quoted on a firm market at prices of $20 per pound in quantities of ten pounds or over, and up to $25 for one pound lots. A new producer has just entered the field of manufacturing this item, which tends to make the supply position somewhat more stable.

Sodium Alginate—The supply situation on this material in all its various types and grades was reported as quite ample to meet all demands. The standard white powder was currently selling at quotations of $1.25 per pound in ton lots, while the lesser quantities varies in price between different suppliers and between various shipping quantities from $1.30 to $1.60 per pound. Price variations between different suppliers for any given quantity were for the most part within the limits of a 5 to 10 cents spread.

The Scottish Seaweed Research Association reported continuing activities and there were reported increasing research and experiments in the potential use of seaweed to derive from alginic acid and its derivatives more products of value in the manufacture of cosmetics, food, transparent films, paints, electrodes, and textiles. One of the newly developed products is a soluble alginic swab for medical purposes.

Aconitine, Agaricin, Arecoline, Asparagin, Aspidospermine, Atropine, Berberine, Brucine, Colchicine, Digitalin, Emetine, Ephedrine, Esculin, Eserine, Homatropine, Hydrastine, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Lobeline, Ouabain, Pelletierine, Physostigmine, Picrotoxin, Pilocarpine, Podophyllin, Quassin, Rutin, Salicin, Sanguinarine, Santonine, Scopolamine, Sparteine, Strophanthin, Strychnine, Yohimbine.

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Obituaries

Albert W. Baeder

Albert W. Baeder, North Atlantic regional director of the Sherwin-Williams Company, died October 7 at the Biltmore hotel, New York, after being stricken with a heart attack while addressing a company sales conference on October 5. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. Baeder joined the company in 1907 and had been director of the North Atlantic region since 1937.

Otto F. Koch, Sr.

Otto F. Koch, sr., chairman of the board of directors of the Kendall Refining Company, Bradford, Pa., died there on October 12. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Koch went to Bradford in 1887 and some time later was named general manager of the oil firm. He was elected president in 1918.

Kendall Marsh

Kendall Marsh, president of the Baker Castor Oil Company, New York, died October 11. Mr. Marsh had been associated with the castor oil industry for many years, and had been president of the Baker Castor Oil Company since the death of his father, the late Fenimore C. Marsh, in 1931.

Charles F. Meyer

Charles F. Meyer, former president of the Standard Oil Company of New York, died October 13 in Rancho Santa Fe, Calif. He was eighty-four years old.

Mr. Meyer had started with the oil company in 1886 as an assistant statistician in Boston and in 1893 was sent to Bombay, India, as manager of its interests in that area. He became a member of the company's foreign trade committee in 1907 and was elected a vice-president in 1918. In 1928 he was named president of the company and held that position until his retirement in 1931.

William S. Terriberry

Williams S. Terriberry, former medical director of the United States Public Health Service, died October 13 in Coast Guard hospital, New London, Conn. He was seventy-seven years old. He had joined the USPHS in 1919 after his discharge from the Army Medical Corps. He served successively as assistant surgeon, senior surgeon and assistant surgeon general before being appointed medical director in 1930. He retired from active duty in 1937.

John D. Fleming, a member of the organic sales development department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, died of a heart attack on October 12. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. Fleming served for some time as chief chemical engineer for the St. Louis water department, and had been with Monsanto since 1934.

John M. Knote, owner and operator of a paint manufacturing plant and a clay factory in South River, N. J., died October 8 at his home in that city.

Dr. Victor C. Myers, professor of clinical biochemistry at Western Reserve School of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio, died recently at the Tudor hotel, New York. He was sixty-five years old.

Charles Van Winkle, auditor of the Diamond Match Company, died October 9 at his home in North Plainfield, N. J. He was eighty-eight years old.

Green Book Error

In the alphabetical directory of addresses listed in the 1948-49 Green Book the address of the Witco Chemical Company should have read 295 Madison avenue, New York.

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Duquesne to Dedicate New Model Pharmacy

The Duquesne University School of Pharmacy, Pittsburgh, Pa., will formally open its model professional pharmacy on November 1. The new unit, dedicated to George A. Kelly sr., first president of the college of pharmacy, was constructed under a grant from the George A. Kelly Company, wholesale druggist, Pittsburgh.

At the afternoon exercises, Miss Eleanor P. Kelly, president of the George A. Kelly Company, will present the pharmacy to the university, and there will be addresses by Dr. Justin L. Powers, chairman of the National Formulary Committee and editor of the scientific edition of the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, and by Dr. Arthur Purdum, chief pharmacist of Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore. At the evening banquet, Dr. Ernest Little, professor of chemistry at Rutgers University, will speak on "What's Ahead in Pharmacy?"

Deupree, Procter & Gamble Chairman; McElroy Pres.

Richard R. Deupree has been elected chairman of the board of the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, and has been succeeded as president by Neil H. McElroy. Mr. Deupree has been president of the company since 1930. There has been no chairman since the death of William C. Procter in 1934. Mr. McElroy has been vice-president and general manager.

The company also has created three new vice-presidencies and named to them the following:— John G. Pleasants, in charge of manufacturing; Howard J. Morgens, in charge of advertising, and Walter J. Lingle, jr., in charge of overseas operations.

Tec Chemical Acquires Fish Protein Facilities

Tec Chemical Corporation, Stamford, Conn., has acquired an interest in Techma Quimica Argentina, Ltd., a fishliver oil and protein processing plant at Mae de Plata, Argentina. R. W. Wilson, jr., president of the United States firm, is currently negotiating with American pharmaceutical manufacturers for the sale of protein hydrolysates. The South American plant produces six to seven tons of fish protein and hydrolysates per day, in addition to a substantial amount of fish oil.

Wyeth Appoints Two New District Managers

Wyeth, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has appointed G. M. Davenport and V. W. Striegel division managers. Mr. Davenport, formerly district manager in Columbia, S. C., will take over a new division, which includes Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. Mr. Striegel, formerly district manager in Denver, Colo., has been named manager of a second new division, which includes Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island and western New York.

Trade Briefs

Schieffelin & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, is now maintaining a staff of medical detail men in the New York area.

Drugs valued at $10,000 will be sent to Burma by the Medical and Surgical Relief Committee, New York, to help ease a serious shortage of medicines in that country.

Quinine and quinine salts imported into the United Kingdom during the first half of 1948 totaled 141,449 ounces, compared to 1,086,158 ounces in the corresponding period in 1947.

Menthol imported into the United Kingdom during the first six months of this year totaled 59,285 pounds, as compared with 44,659 pounds in the corresponding period of 1947.

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., has scheduled sales conferences for its eastern division at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on December 11 and 12; for its central division at the Palmer House, Chicago, on December 17 and 18, and for its western division at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, on January 6 and 7.

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★ **Mercuric Oxide,** red, C. P.

★ **Mercuric Oxide,** yellow, C. P. and U. S. P.
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6. Ingredient of various cosmetics, grease paints, and pomades.

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Medicinal Preparations 1947 Exports Reported

Preliminary statistics on United States exports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations in 1947, as compared with 1946, have been issued by the Department of Commerce. The data on the value of these exports are as follows:—

	1947	1946
Castor oil, medicinal grade	$326,334	$572,116
White mineral oil	3,747,826	2,713,157
Vitamins, fish oils, fish liver oils, and vitamin A concentrate	27,669,182	26,979,337
Biologicals—		
For animal and veterinary use	1,338,971	1,098,968
Serums, antitoxins, and toxoids for human use	2,376,381	1,715,878
Vaccines for human use	1,788,604	1,765,041
Glandular products, organotherapeutics, enzymes, ferments and culture media	13,357,787	8,568,658
Druggists' nonproprietary preparations: Elixirs, tinctures, fluidextracts, and similar liquid solutions	9,619,061	7,337,203
Medicinal chemicals for prescription use	83,521,412	67,235,423
Household medicinal chemicals and pharmaceuticals in small packages	1,257,557	913,112
Proprietary medicinal preparations: Mouth washes, gargles, and personal antiseptics, etc	32,036,381	25,689,043
Total	$177,039,496	$144,627,936

Winthrop-Stearns Opens New Minneapolis Office

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has opened an office of its special markets and industrial division at 1800 Rand Tower building, Minneapolis, Minn. N. J. Stromstad, who has been associated with the company since 1932, has been appointed manager of the new office.

Natural Biochemical Co. Issues New Price List

Natural Biochemical Company, Chicago, has published a new price list of its organic chemicals, reagents, biochemicals, amino acids and quaternary ammonium salts. Copies of the publication, which includes many products not previously listed, may be obtained from the company at 3106 West Lake street, Chicago 12, Ill.

Sumner Chemical Offers 'Toloxyn' for Research

Sumner Chemical Company, Zeeland, Mich., is offering "Toloxyn" to pharmaceutical manufacturers for clinical investigation and research. The drug, chemically named (3-(o-toloxy)-1,2-propanediol, has been under investigation by United States and British researchers for some time, but has not yet been cleared by the Food and Drug Administration for general distribution. The product is said to possess the ability to produce muscular relaxation under relatively light general anesthesia and to have some of the properties of curare without the extreme hazards.

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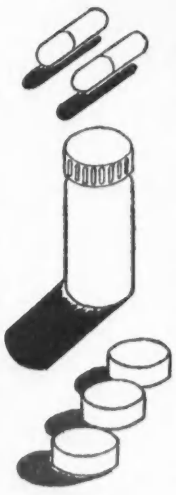

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Anderson Heads Squibb's Domestic Manufacturing

E. R. Squibb & Sons, drug manufacturer, New York, has appointed Carl E. Anderson general manager of domestic manufacturing operations. In this position Mr. Anderson, who has been with the company

Carl E. Anderson

since 1946, will be responsible for the domestic plants' industrial relations, production control, manufacturing quality control, facilities administration and factory accounting.

The company has also appointed Dr. W. E. Gaunt manager of quality control of its manufacturing laboratories, has named J. R. Van Winkle general superintendent of its New Brunswick, N. J., manufacturing division, and has appointed O. O. Vaught manager of the production control division of its domestic manufacturing laboratories.

Drug Plant Sanitation

—Continued from page 7

and the selecting of baits. It is well to remember that, in order to achieve desirable results, a sufficient number of traps must be used. They should be placed close to walls, behind objects, in corners, or wherever the rodents are liable to run.

Fumigation, where applicable, is a good method of destroying both rodents and insects. Fumigants which are effective against rodents and insects are toxic to man, hence they must be used with the greatest caution. Unless the plant has personnel specifically trained in the use of fumigants, it is advisable to hire professional fumigators. Thereby the accompanying element of danger to employees will be materially lessened, if not entirely eliminated. Detailed information relative to all phases of fumigation may be obtained from professional fumigators and various chemical manufacturers.

Insect Control

Because of the worldwide origin of crude drugs and their peculiar individual susceptibility to insect and rodent infestation and other potential factors of contamination, this class of merchandise becomes an outstandingly complex problem. Infestation by animal or insect life in individual instances at the source is frequently inevitable. Methods of collection, packing, and transportation render them vulnerable to contamination by living organisms, their products or remains.

The proper use of insecticides and other agents such as heat and electricity may be employed in the control of living insects. Insecticidal agents may be classified physically as follows: (a) Gaseous type; (b) Liquid type, and (c) Solid type. Each of these type products has its own special applications.

Fumigants are sub-classified as to extent or area of application: (1) Total building fumigation; (2) chamber fumigation; (3) spot fumigation.

Insecticidal sprays are indicated for the control of insects in areas where fumigation has been found inapplicable. There are two principal disadvantages to the use of some types of liquid sprays when used on drugs. They may not penetrate bagged or baled goods, and if they do their use may be accompanied by the deposit of a residue which in some cases may prove undesirable. Since some of these sprays may be poisonous to man as well as insects, proper precautions should be taken to protect personnel and materials.

Insecticidal powders include as active ingredients such material as DDT, sodium fluoride, pyrethrum flowers, rotenone, etc. Information regarding the use of these materials may be obtained from various manufacturing concerns who are in position to supply these products.

Where the use of insecticides may be contra-indicated the use of heat may sometimes be substituted. The heat applied must reach the insect eggs at not less than 120 degrees F and be applied for not less than twenty minutes.

Other Infestations

Growth of various simpler forms of life, such as molds, yeasts, fermenting and putrefying bacteria, etc., is favored by the presence of moisture, warmth, etc., in a number of different products, such as glandular products. There are a variety of means of prevention or control, including proper closures, suitable packaging materials, temperature and humidity control, protection from leakage, segregation of items, etc. The use of dehumidifying cartridges in packages of specially susceptible materials is often of value. In some types of packages the application of volatile liquids, such as, chloroform or carbon tetrachloride, may be a useful method of control, although not necessarily lethal.

For the analytical estimation of possible rodent and insect infestation in crude drugs and other raw materials, methods described in the food and drug circular thirty-five and A.O.A.C. methods thirty-six may be referred to. The methods described in these publications afford a technic of approach to the evaluation of the relative contamination of various botanical drugs. At present tolerances for relative contamination of individual classes of such materials are not provided, although these materials are required to be "as free as practicable from insects, or other animal life, animal material, or animal excrete."

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quality control and recognized "good housekeeping" so that in the modern or modernized manufacturing plant and with the use of clean equipment, the materials in production will be protected from contamination by insects, rodents, and other sources.

The entire plant should be kept in a sanitary condition. All equipment should be cleansed promptly and should be routinely inspected just before use. There should be included proper coverings for pieces of equipment when necessary so that they are protected when standing idle. Materials used in the manufacturing processes should be visually observed for cleanliness at the time of use.

It is recognized that it is impractical to enumerate in detail the application of the foregoing principles to all of the great variety of pharmaceutical procedures. Consequently the following statements may serve as limited examples.

Equipment that can readily be kept in a sanitary condition should be supplied and general rules should be enforced regarding the proper cleaning and inspection of all equipment just before use and the use of proper closure while idle. Piping installations which are capable of being dismantled easily and frequently for cleaning are advantageous for the transfer of solutions. Intermediate processing receptacles should be kept covered whenever possible during the process of manufacture.

Prevent Outside Contamination

Handmolded hypodermic tablets and triturates should be made under a hood designed to prevent outside contamination, and in the case of machine-made tablets, the equipment should be enclosed in order to prevent contamination with dust or other air-borne material.

In the manufacture of liquids including fluidextracts and tinctures, and pilular and powdered extracts, particular steps should be taken by the manufacturer to insure that insects such as roaches and water bugs, attracted by damp conditions, be guarded against. Aging and storage tanks should be tightly closed as protection from insects and vermin.

Solutions and powders for parenteral use, due to the nature of this use require extraordinary care in all aspects of sanitation.

Tablet and pill manufacture should follow the general principles of sanitation as recommended in this report. In particular sugar, gelatin and similar solutions, which may be used in the granulating or sugar-coating departments, should be kept cov-

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Awarded SCI Medal

James A. Rafferty, vice-president of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has been awarded the Chemical Industry Medal for 1948 by the American section of the Society of Chemical Industry for "his leadership in developing the billion-dollar synthetic aliphatic industry." The medal will be presented at a dinner meeting in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel on November 5.

ered except when in use, and any spillage promptly removed and disposed of.

In many filling processes considerable exposure is unavoidable, so general area sanitation and close observation and inspection are important. Pipe and hose lines for delivery of materials for packaging should receive particular attention with regard to their sanitary condition. Containers and closures should be cleaned if necessary by washing, wiping, compressed air, vacuum or other suitable means.

Packing and Storage

Once products have been filled into immediate containers and the containers closed, there is a little danger of insanitary types of contamination. Most such containers are resistant to attack by such contaminants as insects and rodents. However, in view of such possibility and for esthetic reasons, packing materials should be inspected and any such materials showing an insanitary condition be discarded or cleaned. The packaged products should be stored in clean, dry areas.

NOTE—Classes of materials, processes and conditions not specifically mentioned in these recommendations should receive the same general care and supervision with regard to sanitation as that outlined here.

Science Mobilization Committee Appointed

A committee on plans for mobilizing science is studying the problem of organization of scientific resources in event of a national emergency, Dr. Vannevar Bush, retiring chairman of the Research and Development Board, National Military Establishment, announced Thursday.

"In event of an emergency," said Dr. Bush, "research scientists will be in even shorter supply than they are at present, and research talent will have to be mobilized and organized to the best national advantage."

The newly-formed committee, which is headed by Dr. Irvin Stewart, president of West Virginia University, was asked by Dr. Bush to make recommendations on the role the Research and Development Board would play under wartime conditions and to suggest plans for the integration of the present organization with such additional organization as may seem desirable in time of war.

Attending the first meeting of the committee on October 13 and today were the chairman, Dr. Stewart; Dr. James P. Baxter, 3rd, president of Williams College; Mr. John T. Connor, secretary and counsel for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; and Dr. Willard Machle of New York University.

Sharp & Dohme Shifts Staff

T. L. Johnson, acting branch manager in San Francisco, has been named Chicago branch manager for Sharp & Dohme, Inc., drug manufacturer Philadelphia. He succeeds G. W. Haag, who has requested a Chicago district sales territory. Succeeding Mr. Johnson at San Francisco is E. J. Donahue, formerly Los Angeles supervising clerk. T. F. Davis, of the Portland branch, has been named to the post of assistant manager at Los Angeles. At the same time, N. G. Oliver was named supervising clerk at Portland.

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(d- and dl-)

AMPHETAMINE PHOSPHATE
(d- and dl-)

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ANILIN COLORS—22 dms, Sandoz Chemical Co, Marine Leopard, Genoa

ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Manx Marine, Djibouti
1,895 bgs, Manx Marine, Massawa
756 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Weybank, Port Sudan
352 bgs, Roepart, Massawa
250 bgs, T M Duche & Son Co, Roepart, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Roepart, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Roepart, Port Sudan
100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Roepart, Port Sudan

ARGOLS—541 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Corp, Marine Leopard, Naples
576 bgs, Mount Rogers, Naples

ARSENIC—184 bbls, Cia Mineria Asarco Co, Agwistar, Tampico

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,400 bgs, Johns Manville Co, African Dawn, Lourenco Marques

BALSAM—4 dms, Karl H Landes, Inc, Cape Ann, La Libertad

BEESWAX—28 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Agwistar, Tampico
35 bgs, Jose Gargas Fernandez, Agwistar, Tampico
32 bgs, M Rothschild Co, Agwiking, Havana
260 bgs, William M Allison & Co, Manx Marine, Djibouti
71 bgs, Manx Marine, Djibouti
82 pkgs, Eastern Mohair Trading Co, Weybank, Djibouti
146 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Gladys Dan, Talcahuano

BERYL ORE—1,600 bgs, Toledo, Rio de Janeiro

BLOOD ALBUMEN—30 bbls, American Express Co, Ames Victory, Antwerp

BUCHU LEAVES—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Marine Runner, Capetown

CANARYSEED—277 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exbrook, Casablanca

CARAWAY SEED — 200 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—550 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Rio Dale, Brazil
56 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Corp, Mormactern, Brazil

CASHEWNUT OIL—54 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Mount Rogers, Cochin
56 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, City of Lyons, Cochin
136 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Clan Chattan, Cochin

CASSIA—66 bls, J Berlage Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
66 bls, S L Jones Co, Tamerlane, Hongkong
75 bls, Wah Young Trading Co, Tamerlane, Hongkong
40 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Tamerlane, Hongkong
100 bls, K H Landes Co, Courser, Hongkong
200 bls, Arthur G Dunn & Co, Courser, Hongkong

CASTORBEANS—847 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Co, Gladys Dan, Manta
200 bls, R J Spitz Co, Courser, Hongkong

CERAMIC COLORS—1 ck, A F Stauff Co, American Clipper, Manchester

CHAULMOOGRA OIL — 18 dms, Mount Rogers, Cochin

CHINCHERINCHEE FLOWERS—1 ct, A F Cofood Co, African Dawn, Capetown

CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, Weybank, Colombo

CITRONELLA OIL—28 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mount Rogers, Singapore
24 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, Roepart, Tandjong Priok
10 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Roepart, Tandjong Priok
8 dms, Norda Essential Oils & Chemicals Co, Roepart, Tandjong Priok
24 dms, A Maschmeyer Co, Roepart, Tandjong Priok

COALTAR DYES—2 dms, S A Oelis Dyestuffs, Ames Victory, Antwerp
20 dms, Nova Chemical Co, Ames Victory, Anwterp

COBALT METAL—4,226 ingots, African Metals Corp, Vinkt, Lobito

COCOA RESIDUE—1,600 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Manchester Division, Manchester

COCONUT OIL—431 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Tamerlane, Cebu
431 tons, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Tamerlane, Cebu

COLCHICUM SEED—33 bgs, The Meer Corp, Marine Leopard, Genoa

COPAL GUM—1,010 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Vinkt, Matadi
60 bgs, American Cyanide Co, Vinkt, Matadi
100 bgs, France, Cambell & Darling, Inc, Vinkt, Matadi
250 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Vinkt, Matadi
60 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, Vinkt, Matadi
80 bgs, A J Winterberg Corp, Vinkt, Matadi
36 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, Mount Rogers, Singapore
10 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, American Attorney, Antwerp
260 bgs, O G Innes Corp, American Attorney, Antwerp

COPRA—500 tons, Vegetable Oil Products Corp, Tamerlane, Cebu

CORIANDER SEED—1,250 bgs, H S Cramer Co, Exbrook, Casablanca
1,625 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exbrook, Casablanca
300 bgs, Chas T Wilson Co, Exbrook, Casablanca

CREAM OF TARTAR—40 bbls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Marine Leopard, Genoa

CRESYLIC ACID — 100 dms, American Clipper, Manchester
50 dms, F P Gaskell Co, American Clipper, Manchester
100 dms, American Express Co, American Clipper, Manchester
200 dms, American Clipper, Manchester

DAMMAR GUM—320 cs, O G Innes Corp, Marine Leopard, Singapore
25 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Marine Leopard, Singapore
128 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, Mount Rogers, Singapore
50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Roepart, Tandjong Priok

DRAGONS BLOOD—2 cs, E Miltenberg Co, Mount Rogers, Singapore

EARTH COLORS — 167 bgs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, American Scout, Hamburg

EPHEDRIN HYDROCHLORIDE — 5 bbls, Biddle Sawyer Co, American Scout, Hamburg

ESSENTIAL OILS—1 ck, Coty Products Co, De Grasse, Le Havre
1 kg, Coty Products Co, De Grasse, Le Havre
10 bbls, Tombarel Products, De Grasse, Le Havre
10 bbls, Tombarel Products, De Grasse, Le Havre
38 dms, Extavia, Seville, De Grasse, Le Havre
1 dm, Antoine Chiris, Mount Rogers, Marseilles
29 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Mount Rogers, Marseilles
1 dm, Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc, Mount Rogers, Marseilles
4 dm, Polak & Schwarz Co, Mount Rogers, Marseilles
1 dm, Manufacturers Trust Co, Mount Rogers, Marseilles
10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Courser, Hongkong

EUCALYPTUS OIL—W J Bush & Co, Inc, Port Albany, Melbourne

WOOD EXTRACT—1,937 bgs, Industrial Extracts Corp, Ltd, Hoegh Silverstar

EUPHORBIA HERBS—35 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Clan Chattan, Tuticorin

EXTRACT OF CEDAR—1 dm, Roure Dupont, Inc, Manx Marine, Casablanca

FENNELSEED—237 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Manx Marine, Bombay

FENNUGREEK SEED—554 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Exbrook, Casablanca

FLEASEED—123 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Marine Leopard, Bombay
72 bgs, Chase National Bank, Marine Leopard, Bombay
402 bgs, Mount Rogers, Bombay
562 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
314 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
514 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
466 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
111 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Manx Marine, Bombay
23 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Manx Marine, Bombay
272 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Manx Marine, Bombay
468 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Manx Marine, Bombay

HUSKS—122 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Marine Leopard, Bombay
120 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
120 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay

HASHAB GUM—1,000 bgs, Virchand Panachand Co, Weybank, Djibouti

HYALOCOL—10 bbls, The Duplan Co, American Clipper, Manchester

IRISH MOSS—20 bls, Faesy & Besthoff Co, American Clipper, Dublin

KAMALA POWDER—34 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
34 bgs, Mount Rogers, Bombay

KARAYA GUM—308 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Marine Leopard, Bombay
246 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Marine Leopard, Bombay
132 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Marine Leopard, Bombay
307 bgs, Paul A Dunkel Co, Marine Leopard, Bombay
200 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Marine Leopard, Bombay
608 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Marine Leopard, Bombay
452 bgs, Mount Rogers, Bombay
322 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
266 bgs, National City Bank, Mount Rogers, Bombay
133 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
67 bgs, The Meer Corp, Mount Rogers, Bombay
266 bgs, Judson Sheldon Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
200 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
307 bgs, P A Dunkel Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
123 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Mount Rogers, Bombay
184 bgs, The Meer Corp, Mount Rogers, Bombay
253 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
134 bgs, Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
67 bgs, William Allison & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
133 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
743 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Manx Marine, Bombay
67 bgs, Jacques Wolf Co, Manx Marine, Bombay
246 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Manx Marine, Bombay
134 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Manx Marine, Bombay

KYANITE ORE—401 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp, African Dawn, Mombasa

LAUREL LEAVES—358 bgs, A Millner Co, Exbrook, Izmir

LEMON OIL—19 dms, Agwistar, Vera Cruz

LEMONGRASS OIL—1 dm, W J Busch & Co, Cape Ann, La Libertad
16 dms, Chevalier O'Connor Co, City of Lyons, Cochin
5 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, Clan Chattan, Cochin
11 dms, George Lueders Co, Clan Chattan, Cochin

LICHEN—80 bls, T M Duche & Sons Co, De Grasse, Le Havre

LOCUSTBEAN GUM—20 bgs, Mitchel Beck Co, Extavia, Tarragora
250 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman Co, Hoegh Silverstar, Genoa
75 bgs, Paul A Dunkel Co, Hoegh Silverstar, Genoa
30 bgs, American Key Products Corp, Hoegh Silverstar, Genoa

MANGANESE CARBONATE—400 bgs, Reheis & Co, American Clipper, Manchester

MANGROVE BARK—1,262 bgs, Vermilye Corp, City of Lyons, Madras

MANGROVE BARK—1,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Roepart, Singapore

MEDICINAL HERBS—54 bgs, H W Robinson Co, Raphel Semmes, Rotterdam
11 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Raphel Semmes, Antwerp

MEDICINAL OIL—40 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, American Scout, Bilbao

MENTHOL CRYSTALS—60 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Courser, Shanghai

METACHLORANILIN—10 dms, Hilton Davis Chemical Co, Ames Victory, Antwerp

METACRESOL—5 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co, American Clipper, Manchester

MYROBALANS—1,656 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Marine Leopard, Bombay
334 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Mount Rogers, Bombay
1,920 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
667 bgs, R Evalunsi Co, Clan Chattan, Vizagatapan

NAPHTHALENE — 3,000 bgs, Coaltar Chemical Corp, American Miller, Bremen
1,000 bgs, American Miller, London
1,333 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, American Clipper, Manchester

NUTMEGS—640 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Marine Leopard, Singapore
120 bgs, Art G Dunn & Co, Mount Rogers, Singapore

NUX VOMICA—330 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Clan Chattan, Cocanada

OLIVE OIL—45 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Extavia, Tarragora
20 dms, Sterling National Bank, Extavia, Tarragora
25 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust Co, Extavia, Tarragora
75 dms, Irving Trust Co, Extavia, Tarragora
30 dms, First National Bank of Chicago, Extavia, Tarrogora
5 dms, United Fruit Co, Extavia, Malaga
50 dms, Credit Suisse, Extavia, Malaga
15 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Extavia, Malaga
1,000 cs, Pastene Co, Mount Rogers, Naples
50 cs, Rinaldi Bros, Mount Rogers, Naples
159 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exbrook, Casablanca
25 dms, J Alban Co, Exbrook, Casablanca
50 dms, B Philippone, Exbrook, Casablanca
128 dms, Bonoil Packing Co, Exbrook, Casablanca
99 dms, A N Cory Co, Exbrook, Casablanca
25 dms, B Spiliadis, Exbrook, Casablanca
127 dms, A N Cory Co, Exbrook, Casablanca

ORTHOCRESOL—25 dms, Republic Chemical Co, American Clipper, Manchester
PALMAROSA OIL—2 pots, Volkart Bros, Manx Marine, Bombay
PAPAIN—16 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Marine Runner, Mombasa
75 cs, American Ferment Co, Marine Runner, Mombasa
20 cs, National City Bank, Marine Runner, Tanga
84 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Marine Runner, Tanga
4 cs, Fenco Laboratories Corp, African Dawn, Mombasa
40 cs, National City Bank, African Dawn, Tanganyika
5 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, African Dawn, Tanganyika
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, B A Railton Co, Extavia, Alicante
200 bgs, Arthur G Dunn Co, Extavia, Alicante
280 bgs, Cristobal Armero Lopez, Extavia, Alicante
320 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, J Raphel & Son, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, Victor M Calderon, Extavia, Alicante
200 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Extavia, Alicante
200 bgs, P H Petry Co, Extavia, Alicante
400 bgs, A A Savia & Co, Extavia, Alicante
100 bgs, M A Porazzi Co, Extavia, Alicante
125 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Extavia, Alicante
200 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Extavia, Lisbon
20 bgs, J M Rodriguez, Gladys Dan, Valparaiso
35 bgs, Pepper Products Corp, Gladys Dan, Valparaiso
25 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Gladys Dan, Valparaiso
43 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie Co, Gladys Dan, Coquimbo
PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, George Lueders Co, Mount Rogers, Penang
1 cs, Tombarel Products Co, Mount Rogers, Penang
PEPPER, BLACK—112 bgs, Agwistar, Vera Cruz
89 bgs, Raphael Semmes, Rotterdam
77 bgs, Joensson & Cross Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
80 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
700 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Marine Leopard, Singapore
720 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Marine Leopard, Bombay
2,100 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Mount Rogers, Singapore
160 bgs, Mount Rogers, Cochin
267 bgs, East India Trading Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
534 bgs, International Rotterdam, Mount Rogers, Bombay
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
PEPPER, BLACK—400 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Manx Marine, Cochin
320 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Manx Marine, Cochin
480 bgs, Czarnikow, Ltd, Manx Marine, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodet Co, Manx Marine, Bombay
160 bgs, Volkart Bros Co, Clan Chattan, Cochin
320 bgs, Volkart Bros Co, Clan Chattan, Cochin
168 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Roepart, Singapore
1,243 bgs, Levys Trading Co, Exbrook, Casablanca
RED—200 bgs, M J Golombeck Co, Gladys Dan, Valparaiso
PIMENTO—148 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Cape Ann, Jamaica
300 bgs, Cape Ann, Jamaica
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Noordam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Ames Victory, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—83 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Manchester Division, Glasgow
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—114 bbls, Hummel Chemical Co, Gladys Dan, Antofagasta
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—625 bls, African Dawn, Mombasa
500 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, African Dawn, Mombasa
1,324 bls, S B Penick & Co, African Dawn, Dar Es Salaam
QUICKSILVER—150 flks, Chase National Bank, Agwistar, Tampico
500 flasks, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, American Scout, Bilbao
ROCK SALT—6 cks, Fairmount Chemical Co, American Clipper, Manchester
RED IRON OXIDE—896 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Extavia, Malaga
736 bbls, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Extavia, Malaga
SAFFRON—20 bls, Agwistar, Vera Cruz
SAGO FLOUR—820 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Roepart, Singapore
SANDALWOOD — 100 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Mount Rogers, Bombay
100 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Mount Rogers, Bombay
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, City of Lyons, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Lyons, Calcutta
200 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Steel Flyer, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—90 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Clan Chattan, Tuticorin
314 bls, S B Penick & Co, Weybank, Tuticorin
17 bls, R D Heins Co, Weybank, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—251 bgs, Ludwig Mueller Co, Cape Ann, Cutuco
SHELLAC—100 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Steel Flyer, Calcutta
425 bgs, Steel Flyer, Calcutta
SODIUM CYANIDE—100 dms, Philipp Bros Chem Co, American Clipper, Manchester
STEARIC ACID — 40 bgs, Orbis Products Co, American Clipper, Manchester
SULPHUR—30 cks, Merck & Co, American Clipper, Manchester
TALC—750 bgs, Z A Salomon & Bros, Indochinois, Bordeaux
2,500 bgs, Whittaker, Clarke & Daniels Co, Indochinois, Bordeaux
TUNG OIL—150 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Tamerlane, Cebu
400 tons, Universal Trading Co, Courser, Shanghai
235 tons, Hoyee Trading Co, Courser, Shanghai
WATTLE BARK—1,110 bls, Vermilye Co, Robin Trent, Durban
EXTRACT — 3,613 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, African Dawn, Mombasa

—Continued on page 69

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Prices for essential oils and aromatic chemicals continued their downward movement last week, with reductions noted for ten oils and one of the aromatics. There were no advances. This brought the weekly price index to 108.6, a reduction of 1.7 point from the previous week.

Sellers still had different opinions as to just what the general state of business was. Some said that activity was not great and pointed to a weakening in the price structure. Others, despite the falling prices, stated that transactions were holding up and predicted at least a fair winter.

One house reported that it had recently been doing well in geranium, patchouli and sandalwood. The flavor line was not coming in for much attention from the bottlers of soft drinks, now that the weather was cooler, but the manufacturers of confections for the Christmas trade were reportedly active and already beginning to take fair shares of orders.

This was also the season for stepped up activity among the manufacturers of toiletries and perfumes for holiday buying. Sellers did not agree on the amount of buying being done by these manufacturers. In some quarters it was said that increased purchases were already evident, but other sections of the trade said they were still waiting for the big orders to come in.

The spice oils were expected to be in heavier demand from now on as a result of increased operations in the food preserving industry. Dillweed was being watched closely, for both buyers and sellers remembered its soaring prices last year when there was not much of it available.

Exporters pointed out that Holland and Belgium are about the only heavy European buyers of American products at the moment. Switzerland is competing strongly with the United States and the Scandanavian countries, it was said, have not the money with which to do business, although they would like to buy large quantities of American goods.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, Chinese, 1c. per lb.
Bergamot oil, natural, Italian, 15c. per lb.
Cassia oil, USP, 10c. per lb.
Cedarleaf oil, USP, 5c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Java, 20c. per lb.
Dillweed oil, $1 per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.
Musk, xylol, 5c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 25c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, natural, 25c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $4 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
108.6	110.3	112.9	150.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—One supply house last week announced that it was offering the Chinese material at 75c. per pound, which was 1c. lower than the last listed quotation. Still, the seller stated, it was finding little demand for the item at this price. And it was impossible, it was said, for the seller to drop the price any further and still make a profit. The product was reportedly available for normal-sized orders. The Russian oil was still being quoted at $3.25 to $3.75 a pound, but was tight as to supply.

Bergamot — The price of the natural Italian material went down 15c. a pound on the New York market last week, to establish a new quotation of $3.75. The artificial, however, showed no change at $2.50. Supplies were reported to be plentiful, but demand did not measure up to the stocks in hand. One supplier, who not long ago spent a considerable time in Italy studying market conditions, said he did not believe the price of the Italian oil, considering economic factors at the source, could go much lower in this country.

Bois de Rose—There were no changes reported in the price range for the Brazilian oil during the past week. Prices at the source were such, it was said, that it was impossible to drop any lower than the already quoted $3.25, except in the case of very large orders, for which one seller said he might be able to do business at $3.15. Supplies of the item were ample, but the demand was not particularly heavy.

Cassia—A new price of $1.90 a pound was announced for this item during the past week. This was 10c. under the previously quoted figure. The demand for the oil continued to be steady and was running to reasonably good-sized orders. Supplies were said to be plentiful.

Cedarleaf—There was a decline of 5c. a pound reported for the USP last week in New York. This brought the price on the low side of the range down to $2.10, although the highest quotation listed was unchanged at $2.85. There were no particular changes noted in the conditions of supply and demand.

Citronella—Some factors in the trade had recently felt that this material was likely to show some firming in price at the source, but last week one seller in New York announced a price of $1.15 a pound for the Java. This was 20c. lower than the figure last quoted. The Ceylon oil, however, showed no change from its previous listing of 70c.

Dill—Although the weed oil had, a few weeks ago, risen in price, it went on the decline last week and dropped from $8.25 to $7.25. The new crop was just coming into the market, however, and it had been expected that there would be some fluctuations to price before supply and demand conditions should become more definitely established. The seed oil remained firm and unchanged during the week at $9 to $9.50.

Eucalyptus — The USP material remained unchanged as to price during the past week. One supplier in New York reported that it had not as yet noticed any considerable increase in sales, although there were others who said that the product was beginning to move faster as the cold weather approached and the makers of cold remedies came to the market to fill their seasonal wants. Manufacturers' supplies during the summer season were allowed to drop rather low, it was reported, and for that reason some sellers were expecting to do a brisk business in this oil shortly. Supplies were said to be adequate to meet normal ordering.

Lemon—There were no changes reported in the price range for this material during the period under review. The supply and demand situation remained about the same as during the past few weeks. The advent of cooler weather had brought an easing in demand for this item, for the manufacturers of soft drinks were no longer producing as much as they had been during their peak summer season.

Lemongrass—The downward trend in price that had recently been noticed for this material continued on the New York market last week, when one house announced a new price of $1.10 a pound. This was 5c. below the low-of-the-range price previously listed. In some quarters of the trade this figure was considered too low to interest sellers, however, and some factors were inclined to place their figures somewhat higher. One house had recently stated that it would not consider anything under $1.30. That figure had represented the high side of the range, but last week another seller in New York announced a price of $1.55, which was the highest figure received and which then became the high-of-the-range quotation.

India's total 1947-48 production of lemongrass oil, according to a report recently received from the American Consulate General at Madras, is estimated at 350 to 400 long tons. This compared to an estimated production of 550 long tons in the 1946-47 period. Export quotations had become lower in line with a lessened demand for shipment from that country, and that lessening had brought with it a reduced production. Export demand for this oil, it was pointed out, has a great influence on the acreage placed under cultivation, since about 95 percent of the total crop is earmarked for shipment out of the country of origin.

Lime—There had, in recent weeks, been some weakening in price noted for the Mexican distilled oil, but more recently that material had held firm, and last week it, as well as the other lime oils, was holding to already established levels. Stocks in general were reported to be good and demand was at reasonably steady levels, although not so high as it had been a short time back when the bottlers of soft drinks were taking more of it to fill their seasonal manufacturing needs.

Orange—Last week all the oils in this group held firm as to price, after fluctuations which during the week before brought drops in the price of both the California and Florida oils. One of th

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

reasons for the weakening tendency recently exhibited was the reduced consumption of oil by the bottlers of soft drinks, now that their heavy season of manufacture was over. Still, there were some houses in New York that felt the present quotations on Florida oil were a bit too low. Messina was still being stocked but one house had consistently reported over a period of weeks that it had no oil of this type because the high price that had to be asked for it was making it a difficult item to sell.

Patchouli—One supplier in New York last week said he was willing to do business at $6.25 a pound for this oil. This was 25c. under the quotation previously asked. On the whole there had not been a great deal of buying interest shown in the market for this oil in recent months, but last week the seller who announced the $6.25 price said that it had found the oil moving well in recent weeks. One factor stated that quality of the oil was better now, with prices lower, than during late 1946, when prices were higher.

Peppermint—The natural oil continued its downward trend in price last week when one supply house in New York announced a new quotation of $7 a pound. This was 25c. lower than the previously listed figure. At the same time, another factor revealed that it was asking $7.80 a pound. This established a new high-of-the-range quotation 5c. higher than the one carried during the previous week. There were no changes in the range of $7.60 to $8.10 for the redistilled USP.

It was expected that this material would undergo some price fluctuations at this time of the year, since this was the new crop season and such fluctuations were considered normal until the conditions in supply and demand should become more definitely established. Early reports that the year's crop would not be adequate were denied by several reliable factors. The crop, it was pointed out, seemed sufficient for the market, although there were some doubts as to how stocks would stand-up should there be heavy ordering from abroad. Sellers said they could only wait and see, however, what their foreign customers would want in the way of oil this year and how much of it they would be able to pay for.

Spearmint—This material held firm last week at $5.25. In the recent past, however, there had been a considerable tendency towards price fluctuation. Good prices being offered for this material had reportedly caused farmers to cultivate greater amounts of the product, with the result that the heavier supply brought with it a softening in the price structure. Demand continued to be felt at a steady rate.

Vetiver—Supplies of the Bourbon oil were reported to be ample at the source, with the result that prices there were steadily decreasing. This was reflected on the New York market last week when two sellers announced that they were offering the oil at $12, which was $1.50 lower than the price previously listed. Another factor then announced that it was able to offer the oil at $9.50. That seller said, however, that this price was very low and that it did not particularly relish doing business at such a weak price. Demand for the item was reported to be about fair.

Wintergreen—Prices of both the north and south remained firm and unchanged on the New York market during the past week. Supplies were said to be ample and demand was being felt at reasonably good levels.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—There was a heavy demand for this material being felt on the New York market during the past week, and the bulk of it was coming from the soap makers. It was reported that stocks were not up to especially high levels, but that manufacturers were working steadily to keep their production up to a point where it would be possible to handle normal orders with reasonable promptness. There were no changes reported in the price range.

Anisic Aldehyde—Demand for this material was characterized as fair last week. Supplies of it were at good levels, and buyers were said to be having no trouble

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in getting what they wanted of the material. Prices held firm and unchanged.

Broinstyrol—The supply of this item was about fair last week on the market in New York, but demand for it was not coming in at any great rate, with the result that buyers were able to find what they needed of the item without any trouble. Pricewise, the market was without feature.

Citronellol—After undergoing a recent decrease in price, this product was firm and unchanged as to quotations during the past week. Demand was being felt at a fairly strong level, and supplies were adequate to accommodate it.

Eugenol—The pure, USP XIII, was unchanged as to price during the period under review. Demand for it was not at particularly high levels. There were no great quantities of stock on the market, but there were sufficient supplies to take care of what orders were being received.

Hydroxycitronellal—This item showed some pickup in demand during the past week. Stocks of it, one quarter reported, were not at particularly high levels, but they were being replenished so that no extreme difficulties would be experienced by buyers who wanted their orders filled promptly. The manufacturers of soap and perfume were taking the bulk of the orders. Pricewise, the market was without feature.

Indol—The soapers and perfumers were in the market for good orders of this material last week and were reportedly finding sufficient of the item available to satisfy their wants. Pricewise, there were no changes noted.

Musk—The supply picture for the ambrette was much brighter last week than it was several months ago, when practically none of the material was available. One seller announced that it was now offering the item for prompt delivery. Last spring the item was so tight that it was almost impossible to obtain. After that conditions improved to a point where suppliers were able to sell it in limited quantities. Last week one seller said it had the item for immediate delivery in any reasonable quantities. Pricewise, there were no changes.

The xylol musk came down in price by 5c. a pound last week, to establish the quotation on the low side of the range at $1.75. There were no changes reported in the price of the ketone.

Nerolin—The low side of the range remained unchanged last week at $1.70, but

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one supplier reported a price of $2.30, which caused a 20c. advance in the high-of-the-range figure. There was not a great deal of the material reported to be on the market, but the demand for it was only about fair, with the result that there were no particular pinches being felt.

Terpineol—The makers of perfumes and soaps were reported to be in the market for good quantities of this item during the past week, and were finding stocks of it at high levels. The previous week's quotations held in a firm market.

Terpinyl Acetate—Both the extra and the prime were reported to be in good demand from the soap makers during the week. Stocks were at good levels and prices showed no inclination to change.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—Continued from page 65

WAX—25 bgs, Geo H Links, Inc, Raphel Semmes, Bremen

YACCA GUM—159 bgs, Port Albany, Adelaide

Baltimore

OLIVE OIL—150 dms, First National Bank of Extavia, Malaga

Norfolk

TRAGASOL GUM—60 cks, James P Marston Co, American Clipper, Liverpool

WATTLE BARK—1,110 bls, American Dyewood Co, Marine Runner, Durban

Philadelphia

CRESYLIC ACID — 99 dms, Geo A Street Co, American Manufacturer, Liverpool

OLIVE OIL—150 cs, Vincent Marano, Exchange, Leghorn

50 cs, Giacomo Foti, Exchange, Leghorn

SUMAC LEAVES—216 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Exford, Palermo

San Francisco

CASSIA—75 bls, Wah Young Trading Co, General W H Gordon, Hongkong

FIRECRACKERS—627 cs, Wale & Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong

1,200 cs, W J Byrnes Co, President Cleveland, Hongkong

1,516 cs, President Cleveland, Hongkong

Lowell Makes Essential Oil Soap Compounds

Edward I. Lowell, Inc., New York, has announced commercial production of essential oil soap compounds. In addition, the company is now making a pure coffee flavor from freshly roasted coffee beans, and a pure cocoa creme flavor extracted from cocoa beans.

Dodge & Olcott Booklet Marks 150th Anniversary

Dodge & Olcott, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, has published an historical booklet to mark the 150th anniversary of its founding. The publication, entitled "The Story of an Unique Institution," traces the history of the firm from its inception as Robert Bach, 128 Pearl street, to its present position as Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick street, a subsidiary of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

The original company was set up in 1798 as "an importer of drugs and chemicals" and operated an "apothecary shop" in conjunction with the importing business. The title of the company was changed to Dodge & Olcott in 1861. An early price list of the Bach company offered anise, cloves, caraway seed, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, peppermint, origanum, pennyroyal, sassafras and turpentine for sale, while the present organization offers more than 3,000 items in the lines of essential oils, tinctures, fixatives for perfumes, floral waters, resinous concentrates, balsams and gums, aromatic chemicals, perfume bases, flavors and esters.

According to the booklet, the control of the business has remained in the hands of the Bach, Dodge and Olcott families throughout its century and a half of operation. The original members of the families now in the firm name were Richard J. Dodge and George M. Olcott. The present chairman of the board, Francis T. Dodge, is a grandson of Richard J. Dodge, and J. Waldo Booth, vice-president in charge of foreign sales, is a grandson of George M. Olcott.

Our Slip Is Showing

In the report of the October 7 proceedings of the meeting of the Chemical Market Research Association, carried in last week's OPD, Richard Warren, market editor of *Chemical Engineering*, was quoted as saying 1923 production of solvents was 5,000,000,000 pounds. It should have read 500,000,000 pounds.

Chap-Stick Company, Lynchburg, Va., is instituting a new radio advertising program featuring a resume of each Saturday's football scores.

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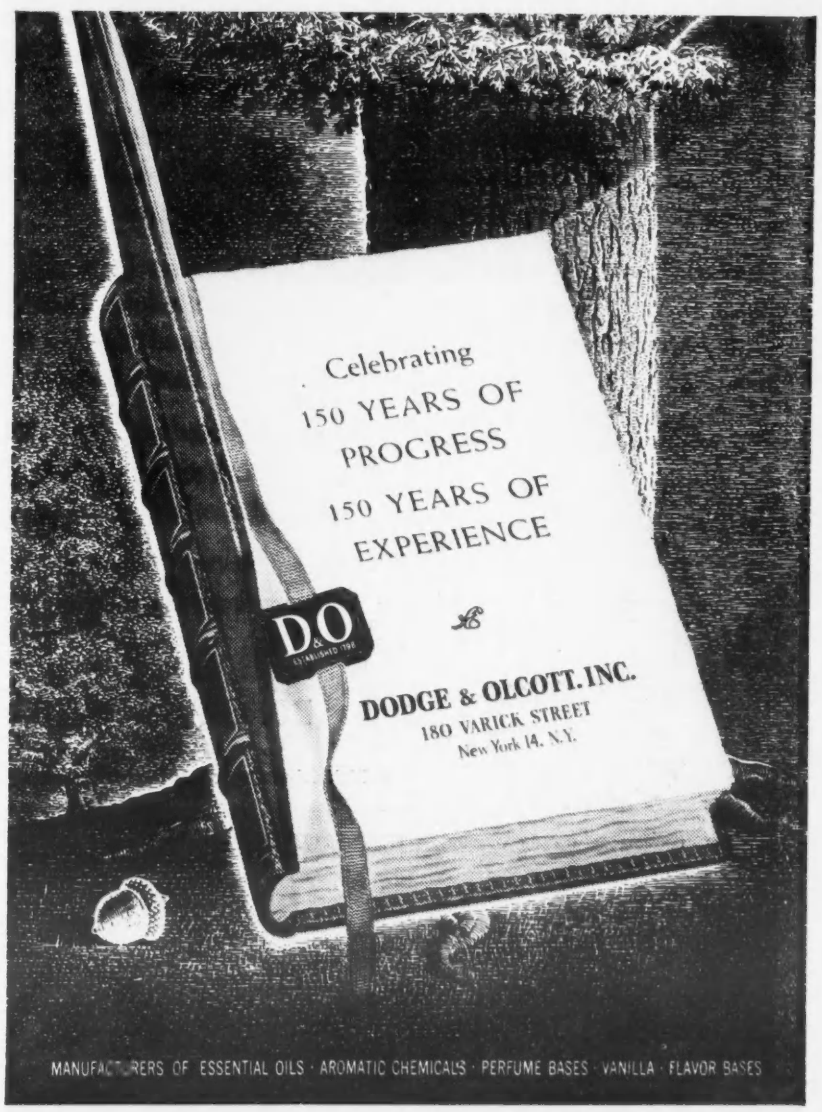

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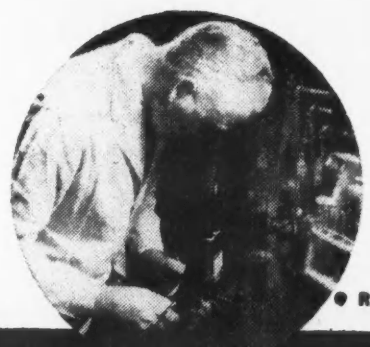

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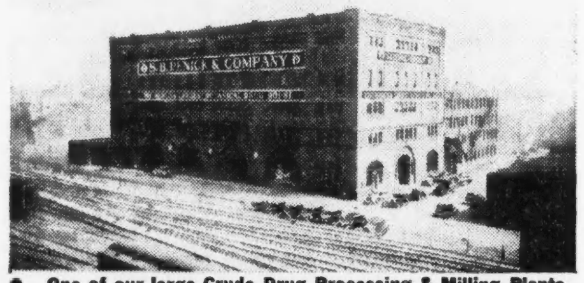

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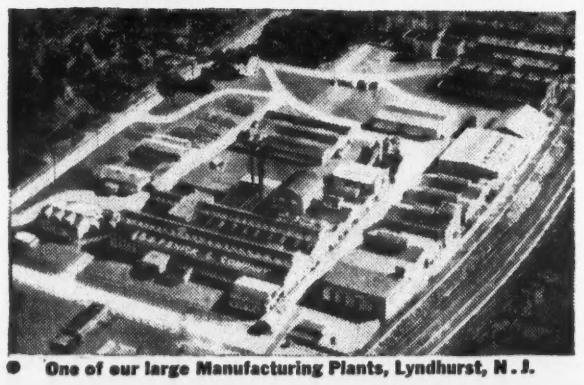

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Price adjustments in the markets for botanical drugs, spices and gums were confined almost entirely to condimental materials last week, and the market index remained unchanged at 209.0. In general, the market was dull and featureless, with trading in crude drugs and gums described as spotty and quiet.

Medicinal botanicals price changes were confined to comparatively minor adjustments within the previously reported ranges. Such items as stramonium leaves and Alexandria senna were reflecting the strength imparted by the tightening of official limits of tolerance for impurities by the Food and Drug Administration. With only modest quantities of Peru balsam available, there was a tendency to confine offerings to the higher end of the price range.

Condimental botanicals experienced a flurry of fluctuations in price during the week, but most items closed at lower levels. Turmeric of Madras origin was easier, as was Indian fenugreek seed and both Dutch and Danish mustard seed. Medium bold cardamoms were considerably easier, and future quotations for dewhiskered dill seed dropped off. Mexican allspice, most varieties of cassia and Ceylon cinnamon were easier. So were Jamaica gingers, Siauw mace and Portuguese paprika. Increased prices were noted for Dutch poppy seed, Madagascar cloves and black pepper futures.

Balsams

Peru—The only change of activity in the various balsams was noted on this item, with more producers advancing prices toward the higher level in the range of current quotations of 85c. to $1.05 per pound. Only moderate quantities were available, as supplies continued to be in a short but not critical position.

Berries

Juniper—This item was characteristic of the entire berry market last week, in that prices were unchanged and trading was very quiet and spotty. Current quotations on juniper berries in bags ranged from 10c. to 16c. per pound. Only small quantities moved into consuming channels.

Flowers

Saffron—Last week twenty bales of this item arrived from Vera Cruz. The market situation prevailing on this item was characteristic of the flower market in general, in that the volume of trading was both spotty and light, with little buying interest. Prices were firm and unchanged. However, this should not long be the condition of the market in view of the crop shortages reported on many items, a fact which will probably contribute to increased prices later on according to the feelings expressed in most quarters.

Gums

Locust Bean — Imports last week amounted to twenty bags from Tarragora. Powdered material in bags was quoted at 35c. to 37c. per pound, unchanged from former levels. Demand was still considerably off and business was reported as quiet, due in part to buyer resistance to the high level of prices.

Karaya—Imports last week amounted to 1,801 bags arriving from Bombay. Business in general could be described as quiet, and had remained so for some time as a result of such factors as buyer resistance to the current high level of prices, and to a lack of demand due to slower operating schedules of consuming industries over recent month. Price quotations, however, maintained their former levels because of conditions prevailing in primary markets.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Ten bales of leaves were imported last week from Cape Town. The market on this item was described as quiet, and trading continued at a low volume characteristic of the market in recent weeks. Prices were unchanged.

Senna, Alexandria — Arrivals of this material have been meeting with rejections on almost every shipment when tested by the Food and Drug Administration. The rejections have been more numerous, not because of any marked change in the quality of the average shipment from those made over a long period, but are due to a tightening of the specification requirements with respect to the tolerance of impurities. The result is that an added cost of cleaning up and reconditioning shipments to a point where they will pass the new tolerance limits has had to be charged against almost all arrivals. Consequently, the price position of this item is currently strengthening as a result of these increased costs, and is due to assume an equivalently higher sustained level.

Stramonium — Leaves have been continuously meeting with rejection when tested by the Food and Drug Administration, again due to a tightening of the tolerance limits for impurities in the specification. Such rejection requires further processing which is expensive from labor and other standpoints, in order to put the material in acceptable form. As a result, prices are going up because of these processing costs, and some crude drug houses have established quotations at 27c. per pound in order to offset this processing cost.

Miscellaneous

Hops—The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated the crop on October 1 for this year as 50,125,000 pounds, compared with the September 1 estimate of 52,216,000 pounds, and the ten-year average from 1937-46 of 43,532,000 pounds. The crop last year amounted to 50,098,000 pounds. Indications were that this year the yield would be 1,253 pounds per acre, compared to last year's 1,262 pounds, and the ten-year average of 1,240 pounds.

Roots

Tumeric, Madras — This material declined ½c. per pound last week to bring the range of current prices to within 23c. to 24c. per pound between the quotations of different suppliers.

Seeds

Caraway—Dutch seed remained firm at 19¼c. to 19½c. per pound, even though a sale was reported at 18¾c. per pound.

Cardamom—Medium bold cardamoms were considerably easier at $1.80 to $1.85

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None.

Other Articles

Cloves, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, futures, nearby, 2c. per lb.
new crop, March, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None.

Other Articles

Allspice, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, medium bold, 4c. per lb.
Cassia, China, buds, ½c. per lb.
rolls, 1½c. per lb.
extra selected broken, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 2c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
Dillseed, dewhiskered, nutmegs, ½c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, No. 1, ½c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, 5c. per lb.
East Indian, futures, 8c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Danish, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Paprika, Portuguese, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
209.0	209.0	198.1	258.5

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ending October 8

New York

Cassia, 101 bales; insect infested.
Cassia oil, 20 drums; not USP.
Celery seed, 176 bags; live and dead insects.
Fennel seed, 155 bags; filthy.
Ginger, 638 bags; live and dead insects.
Mustard seed, 200 bags; filthy.
Grains of Paradise, 126 bags; filthy.
Pepper, black, 112 bags; moldy and insect bored.
Pimento, 60 bags; live and dead insects.
Pumpkin seeds, 25 bags; filthy.
Sesame seed, 1,433 bags; filthy.
Turmeric, 22 bags; insect filth.

Buffalo

Halibut liver oil, 1,902 lbs.; below USP standard.
Medicinals, 2 bottles; new drug; claims.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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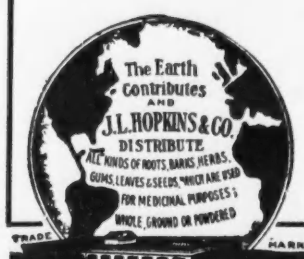

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Its use with fish and meats as a condiment was not mentioned in England by either Turner or Boorde (1542-1568) but the Gerarde Herball, edited in 1636 by Johnson, remarked that horse-radish "is commonly used among the Germanes for sauce to eat fish with, and such like meats, as we do mustard.

The combination of horse-radish root with vinegar appears to be German in origin, a use that spread to France where the Old French name for the sauce was *Moutarde des Allemands.*

The Russians call it Chren; the Lithuanians, Krenai; the Illyrians, Kran; and the French, Cran or Cranson.

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per pound. A quotation of $2.15 per pound for extra bold cardamoms was somewhat below the prevailing market price of $2.20 to $2.50 per pound, but did not disrupt the structure of the market.

Dill—Futures quotations for the dewhiskered seed dropped off ½c. last week to a range of 11c. to 11½c. per pound. Spot markets for both dewhiskered and decorticated seed remained firm.

Fenugreek—Indian seed was fractionally easier during the week and was quoted at 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound. Although no price changes were reported for Moroccan seed, reports were prevalent that stocks in Morocco are getting short and that cables are higher.

Mustard—Yellow seeds of Dutch and Danish origin were both easier during the week and were both quoted at 16c .to 16½c. per pound. All other varieties held firm at former levels.

Poppy—Dutch seed was firmer and closed the week at 20½c. to 21c. per pound on spot. Advices received from shipping centers indicate that prices have been raised for shipment.

Spices

Allspice—Mexican spice was considerably easier at 13½c. to 14c. per pound. Quotations for Guatemalan spice were still purely nominal.

Cassia—Price movements in the cassia market were all downwards. Chinese buds were easier at 35½c. to 36c. per pound on spot, Chinese rolls were down to 10½c. to 11c. on spot, and Chinese extra selected broken rolls were quoted at 8c. to 9c. per pound on spot. Broken Saigon spice was also easier at 27c. to 28c. per pound. Honan rolls were quoted at 17c. to 18c. per pound on spot and broken rolls at 16½c. to 17c., afloat. Yunan rolls remained at 18c. to 18¼c. per pound on spot and futures quotations were 17c. for whole rolls and 16c. to 16½c. for broken rolls. One offering of longstick Batavia spice at 45c. per pound on spot was reported.

Cinnamon—Number two Ceylon spice was considerably easier at 30c. to 31c. per pound on spot. A relatively small amount of number one Ceylon spice was reportedly moving in the market at 35c. per pound.

Cloves—Madagascar spice continued to strenghthen and increased in price again. Spot quotations at the close of last week were 11c. to 11½c. per pound. Zanzibar spice remained firm at 18½c. to 19c. per pound.

In a report from Zanzibar, the Department of Agriculture indicated that the 1948-49 clove crop in Zanzibar and Pemba has been forecast at between 14,000,000 pounds and 17,500,000 pounds, a considerable increase over the 1947-48 crop. The report adds that the Clove Growers Association has increased its guaranteed minimum buying price by five shillings ($1.02). The new minimum price for 100 pounds of cloves, fair quality, is fifty-two shillings ($10.57). It also notes that in the quarter ended June 30, 336,000 pounds of cloves were exported to the Netherlands Indies, which, together with the Straits Settlements, is now taking the bulk of Zanzibar's clove exports.

Ginger—Jamaica gingers were again easier last week. The number one spice eased off to 29c. to 29½c. per pound on spot; number two closed the week at 27½c. to 28c. per pound on spot, and number three material was reduced for the second time in as many weeks to 25½c. to 26c. per pound on spot.

Mace—For the second consecutive week Siauw spice was easier, and closed last week at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound on spot. East Indian futures also eased off considerably during the week, dropping 8c. to a level of $1.10 to $1.15 per pound.

Nutmegs—An offering of East Indian spice for future delivery at 53c. per pound was reported. Both East and West Indian varieties remained firm on spot, and West Indian futures were unchanged.

Paprika—Portuguese fancy paprika was reportedly sold at 32c. per pound on spot last week, and the market closed the week at 32c. to 33c. per pound. Spanish and Chilean spice remained firm in a quiet market.

Pepper—Spot prices on both black and white pepper remained firm last week, but nearby futures were stronger at 92c. to 95c. per pound, and quotations for new crop black pepper for March delivery were higher at 57c. to 58c. per pound. Although no price has been announced yet for new crop Carolina red pepper, it is expected to be about 50c. per pound.

Botanicals Imports In 1947 Reported

Preliminary data on imports of botanical drugs, gums, balsams and other materials for 1947, as compared with 1946, have been compiled by the Department of Commerce. The figures, in pounds, are as follows:—

Crude Drugs

	1947	1946
Aconite	31,430	
Aloe	192,240	28,592
Angelica seed and root	19,191	926,131
Belladonna leaves and roots	126,031	61,470
Buchu leaves	159,475	120,709
Camomile (chamomile) flowers	223,090	113,277
Cinchona bark	2,523,805	932,221
Coca leaves	648,382	941,591
Digitalis	76,547	28,076
Ergot	140,701	400,296
Gentian	106,057	509,261
Ginseng	5,580	16,963
Henbane	505,890	286,420
Ipecac	56,400	109,542
Jalap	54,480	105,276
Lycopodium	27,926	11,822
Ma Huang	70,581	21,861
Manna	13,220	37,224
Nux vomica	1,678,212	3,233,694
Opium	386,275	456,842
Psyllium seed	2,964,058	2,233,224
Rhubarb	168,978	101,664
Sarsaparilla root	145,556	90,838
Senna	1,341,217	3,324,225
Stramonium	186,336	379,722
Total	11,593,280	14,412,308
Cocculus indicus, althea, or marshmallow	46,725	82,891
Aloes, asafetida, cocculus indicus, jalap, manna, althea, or marshmallow, advanced	5,376	5,822
Drugs of vegetable origin—		
Roots	956,837	1,267,067
Barks	1,004,693	593,709
Flowers, fruits, and seeds	2,943,397	4,546,229
Drugs of vegetable origin, advanced	233,030	173,676
Total	5,195,563	6,766,701
Grand total	16,733,343	21,179,643

Other Crude Materials

	1947	1946
Agar	265,123	87,132
Cochineal	104,427	104,222
Fenugreek	357,694	672,486
Henna	174,647	636,186
Kelp	1,640,892	4,910,685
Kola nuts	739,790	827,221
Lavender flowers	16,314	70,641
Licorice root	55,922,459	37,235,840
extract, rolls, etc	142,415	522,196
Locust or carob beans	159,203	651,010
Mate		2,201
Orris or iris root	63,026	209,321
Patchouli leaves	34,599	170,769
Papain, crude	353,538	236,271
advanced	950	
Quince seed	153,007	165,728
Sandalwood	578,199	714,539
Sloe or juniper berries	691,023	1,456,923
Soap bark or quillaja	627,681	1,165,674
Tea waste	10,571,762	10,918,425
Total	73,165,129	81,891,366

Gums and Balsams

	1947	1946
Aromatic gums—		
Asafetida	80,423	117,360
Benzoin*	233,756	213,451
Labdanum*	4,166	25,581
Mastic	3,315	21,451
Myrrh	63,686	28,581
Olibanum*	449,863	1,070,581
Opoponox*		15,651
Spruce*	675	67
Total	833,084	1,594,177
Mucilaginous gums—		
Arabic or Senegal (acacia)	10,958,714	19,816,578
Kadaya (karaya) and talka	8,409,463	7,764,329
Tragacanth	3,062,622	3,837,581
Locust bean	1,834,919	31,648,781
Total	22,265,718	35,067,421
Total for all gums shown above	23,098,802	36,661,598
Balsams—		
Copaiba	77,106	137,781
Fir or Canada	5,653	7,231
Peru	49,711	78,651
Styrax	90,712	117,581
Tolu	136,537	146,951
Other balsams, crude, n.e.s.	81,943	83,722
Total	441,682	573,781
Total for all gums and balsams	23,540,484	37,235,379

* Data supplied by the United States Tariff Commission. Totals in the 1947 column are actually Jan.-Nov. data for these five items.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Imported casein was up and one maker advanced a variety of dry colors in last week's market for protective coating material. At the same time, a November 1 increase in chlorinated rubber was announced. On the down side were dibutyl phthalate and tributyl phosphate.

One pigments producer announced that a series of advances, which had been previously withdrawn, were again in effect. As a result, orange and yellow chromes were up 2 cents, CP chrome greens were 1½ cents higher and zinc yellow was increased 2 cents per pound. The action followed similar boosts by two other manufacturers, which become effective November 1. At week's end, there were still some suppliers at the old price levels.

Antimony oxide was firm despite a 3½ cent rise in the metal. Chlorinated rubber will go up 2 cents per pound on November 1. Methylcellulose was firm and readily available in carload quantities. Demand for high styrene resins continued unabated. Natural resins were quiet. Shellac was similarly firm.

One maker of dibutyl phthalate lowered that plasticizer 3 cents to 3½ cents per pound, apparently reflecting recent sharp declines in normal fermentation butanol. Other producers did not follow suit, and, at press time, a range existed in the market. Tributyl phosphate was off 8½ cents per pound. Tricresyl phosphate was stable at lower levels following recent declines of 3 cents to 3½ cents on the coaltar grade and reductions of one-half cent to one cent on the petroleum product.

Argentine casein went up 1½ cents to 1¾ cents on the New York market. The rise was attributed to both a large Japanese inquiry and reports that the American government would include casein in ECA allocations. Bone glue was firm at lower levels in the wake of recent one cent declines.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., 1½c. to 1¾c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, G, 10c. per 100 lbs.
H, 4c. per 100 lbs.
N, WW, X, 6c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 9c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, Savannah, M, 1c. per 100 lbs.
Tributyl phosphate, 8½c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
210.2	210.2	210.2	181.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Despite a 3½c. per pound increase on the metal last week, prices on this pigment material held firm. In view of the higher raw materials costs, it was expected that oxide producers would shortly announce comparable advances. However, as of late in the week, listings were maintained at previous levels. Inventories were abundant and demand was weak.

Black, Acetylene—This material was without feature during the past week. Demand continued unchanged. Prices were likewise stable. Increasing supplies were reported available, owing primarily to the recent expansion in production facilities by one manufacturer.

Earth Colors—Arrivals during the past week totaled 167 bags of earth colors from Hamburg.

Green, Chrome—One producer of the CP grades reported during the week that an increase of 1½c. per pound, which had been withdrawn previously, was again in effect. This action followed announcements by two other makers of similar boosts, effective November 1. In addition to the CP advances, schedules on reduced chrome greens, produced by one of the above manufactures, will go up 2c. per pound on November 1. Elsewhere in the market, previous listings were maintained, but in view of the higher cost of lead metal, it was expected that all suppliers would stabilize quotations at advanced levels soon. Inventories were excellent and demand was moderate.

Lead, Blue—This material continued in heavier call last week. Stocks remained short, because of the persisting scarcity of pig lead. Quotations were maintained.

Lead, Red — There were no price changes on these lead oxides during the past week. Buying interest continued on the increase. Inventories remained tight.

Lead, White—The situation was without appreciable change during the period under review. Demand was heavier. Stocks remained on the short side. Prices held at former levels.

Litharge—Increasing demand coupled with persisting raw material shortages kept supplies of this lead oxide tight during the week. Prices remained on a par with former listings.

Orange, Chrome — This pigment material was quoted at a range of 29½c. to 31½c. per pound last week. The range in market price was produced by the reinstitution of a previously-withdrawn 2c. increase by one maker. This action followed announcements by two other manufacturers of similar advances, effective November 1. As of press time, there were still some suppliers quoting the lower price, but it was expected that they would go to the higher listing soon. Stocks were in excellent condition. Demand was moderate.

Red, Iron Oxide—Importations during the past week totaled 1,632 barrels of Spanish oxide from Malaga. Despite this arrival, stocks in this country were still scarce. Similarly tight conditions prevailed for Persian Gulf oxide. Synthetic red oxide, however, was available in good quantities. Prices were unchanged.

Titanium Dioxide—Calls for this pigment material continued to outrun production by a wide margin last week. Deliveries were limited to regular customers, as makers continued to apply allocation plans. No relief in the situation was expected within the near future. Listings were maintained.

Yellow, Chrome—A 2c. advance, which had been previously withdrawn, was reestablished last week, according to the announcement of one producer. This action produced a market range of 29½c. to 31½c. per pound. Meanwhile, two other makers were due to raise their schedules a similar amount, effective November 1. Other suppliers had not yet gone along with the advance at press time, but it was expected that they would take such action shortly. Stocks were good. Business was fair.

Yellow, Zinc—This pigment was quoted at 21c. to 23c. per pound last week. The range stemmed from the announcement by one manufacturer that a 2c. increase, which had been previously withdrawn, was again in effect. Schedules of two other makers will go up similarly on November 1.

Fillers and Extenders

Barytes — Importations during the period under review aggregated 3,900 tons of barytes ore from Walton. Prices were firm on the water-ground material. Supply and demand were without noticeable change.

Calcium Carbonate—Arrivals last week totaled 4,000 bags of white from Antwerp. The market otherwise was without note.

Magnesium Silicate—Domestic production continued to run short of demand,

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: August

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in August, 1948, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $94,590,643. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. The data include sales of water-thinned paints and sales of nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1947 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments — Trade sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales — Total.	Industrial sales — Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales — Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1948—August	$94.590.643	$51.853.120	$34.387.527	$26.287.816	$8.099.711	$8.349.996
Total, 7 months	741.622.873	406.723.761	262.984.205	201.051.275	61.956.565	72.171.942
1947—August	84.950.569	45.883.005	31.072.540	23.576.815	7.495.725	7.995.024
Total, 7 months	719.620.025	390.192.613	256.725.179	194.624.133	59.512.144	74.948.534

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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despite additional output of a new manufacturer. Prices were firm. Imported talc was available in reasonably good supply. Current stocks, in fact, were bolstered by last week's arrivals, which included 3,250 bags of talc from Bordeaux.

Mica—There was no change in the market position of this material during the week, supply, demand and prices all continuing at former levels. Importations during that period aggregated 246 bags and 4,863 cases of mica from Calcutta, Madras, Rio de Janeiro, Le Havre and London.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—In the wake of last month's declines, one alkyds manufacturer reported during the week that prices on that line had been lowered ¼c. to 6c. per pound late in September. The reductions were attributed primarily to competitive influences in the market and the declining vegetable drying oil market. Meanwhile, business during the week continued slow. Inventories were said to be sufficient to meet present requirements.

Chlorinated Rubber—This material will go up 2c. per pound on November 1, according to announcements last week. The new schedule will call for 42c. per pound, carload, and 43c. per pound, less carload, f.o.b. works.

Methylcellulose—Prices remained firm last week. The special viscosity material was listed at a range of 68c. to 80c. per pound, while the standard grades ranged from 62c. to 73c. per pound. Supplies were reported to be freely available in carload quantities, as they have been for the past six months. In addition, increased plant facilities were said to be nearing completion. Demand was said to be off. However, research developments were expected to broaden the market.

Meanwhile, one producer reported that methylcellulose was also available in a number of modified forms. One type, having a higher gel point than the standard product, was said to have wider applications under heat. Two alkali-soluble grades are also being offered. These materials were reported to have a number of uses as cellulose sizing in extremely high caustic soda concentrations.

Styrene Resins—Prices on high styrene resins were firm. Demand, which has been strong for some time, showed no sign of a decline.

Vinyl Resins—A maker of polyvinyl elastomer reported that the material is available in almost any quantity for immediate delivery. Prices remained firm. Business was good.

Natural Resins

The market tone remained quiet during the past week. Buying interest, though still slow, was said to be picking up gradually. Last week's arrivals provided further evidence of this continued revival. Importations during the period under review aggregated 1,596 bags of copal gum from Singapore and Matadi, 128 bags and 345 cases of dammar from the former port of call, 5,900 bags of karaya from Bombay and 159 bags of yacca from Adelaide.

Shellac—Listings were steady both in Calcutta and New York trading centers. Inventories in this country were said to be sufficient to meet requirements of consuming trades. Buying interest, at the same time, was reported to be improving. Importations last week totaled 800 bags of seedlac and 525 bags of shellac from Calcutta.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Reflecting recent sharp declines in normal fermentation butanol, schedules of one maker were lowered 3c. to 3½c. per pound last week. Other manufacturers of this plasticizer did not immediately go along with the decrease. However, because of the decline in demand and the competitive nature of the market, it was expected that they would take similar action within the near future. Since one producer was still quoting considerably above the prevailing market, last week's quotations showed a wide market spread, as follows:—Carload, 33½c. to 38½c. per pound; less carload, 34½c. to 39c., and tanks, 32c. to 37c.

Tributyl Phosphate—Decreases of 8½c. per pound were effected last week. The reductions were primarily attributed to recent severe declines in normal fermentation butyl alcohol. Following are current market quotations:—Carload, 56½c. per pound, and less carload, 57½c. per pound.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Prices stabilized at lower levels last week following recent reductions of 3c. to 3½c. per pound on the coaltar grade and declines of ½c. to 1c. on petroleum grades. Following are current market quotations:—Coaltar, carload, 43c.; coaltar, l.c.l., 43½c.; coaltar, tanks, 41½c. to 42c.; petroleum, carload, 42½c. to 43c.; petroleum, l.c.l., 43c. to 43½c., and tanks, 41½c. to 42c. per pound.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended October 15 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse.
	Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
B	$6.50	...	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$8.00 $8.75
D	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35 9.10
E	7.00	...	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.35 9.10
F	7.35	...	7.35	7.35	7.35	8.50 9.25
G	7.50	...	7.60	7.60	7.60	8.75 9.50
H	7.56	...	7.60	7.60	7.60	8.75 9.50
I	7.65	...	7.65	7.65	7.65	8.75 9.50
K	7.65	...	7.65	7.65	7.65	8.75 9.50
M	7.66	...	7.65	7.65	7.65	8.75 9.50
N	7.66	...	7.74	7.74	7.72	8.75 9.50
WG	7.66	...	7.74	7.74	7.75	8.75 9.60
WW	7.80	...	7.80	7.91	7.86	8.85 9.60
X	7.80	...	7.80	7.91	7.86	8.85 9.60
	Drums					
Sales		...	450	100	336	
Receipts	270	...	1,248	241	26	
Shipments		...		217	4	
Stocks	18,500	...	19,748	19,772	19,794	

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange—Bulk					New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)
	Mon.	*Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
Per gal	.38¾	...	.38¾	.39	.38½	.43½ .56
Sales, bbls.	...	...	320	240	160	
Receipts, bbls.	341	...	921	1,262	112	
Shipments, bbls.	128	...	136	1,453	525	
Stocks, bbls.	14,310	...	15,095	14,904	14,491	

* No market.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—Arrivals last week aggregated 6,580 bags of asbestos fiber from Lourenco Marques.

Asphalt—Quotations on this material were listed at 9½c. per gallon, tanks, for

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cut-back; 9½c. to 10c. per gallon, tanks, for emulsion; $23 per ton, tanks, for steam-refined, less than 80 penetration, and $22 per ton, tanks, for steam-refined, 80 to 300 penetration.

Casein—Continued hardening in the Argentine, attributed to both a large Japanese inquiry and reports that the American government would include casein in its ECA allocations, again forced up New York quotations on imported casein 1½c. to 1¾c. per pound. The domestic product remained firm at 30c. Argentine casein, however, was quoted at 27½c. to 28c. per pound. Buying interest in this country, meanwhile, showed little improvement, continuing listless.

Glue—Bone grades were firm at lower levels following recent 1c. declines. The reductions, which were attributed to competitive influences, produced the following quotations:— 40 jellygrams, carload, 22c.; 50-90 jellygrams, carload, 24c.; 95-145 jellygrams, carload, 26c., and 145-180 jellygrams, carload, 27c. per pound. Demand was slow. Hide grades, however, were still in great demand. Supplies were scarce. Prices were firm. Arrivals included 3,000 bags of junk bones from Calcutta and 52 rolls of gluestock from Barranquilla.

Graphite — Importations last week totaled 250 bags of graphite from Colombo.

Gypsum—Arrivals last week were reported at 21,127 tons and 268 bags of crude gypsum from Hantsport and Manchester. Meanwhile, the Bureau of Mines reported that domestic production during the second quarter established a new record high when 1,773,344 short tons of crude gypsum were mined. This compares with 1,466,935 tons and 1,306,845 tons during the corresponding periods in 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Lecithin—Prices were firm in a slow market. Supplies were excellent. Demand was weak.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Preview Technical Papers

A preview of two technical papers to be presented by the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club at the Federation convention in November was given at the October 7 meeting of the New York Club held at 2 Park avenue, New York. The first paper dealt with an "Investigation of Methods of Measuring Drying Time" and was presented by Joseph J. Stivale. The second paper, "A Study of Pigment Dispersion," was discussed by Herbert E. Hillman.

In addition, there were progress reports on other work being done by the technical committee of the New York club under the chairmanship of Carl L. Englehardt of the Brooklyn Varnish Company.

Balto. Paint Technicians Hear Markets Trends Talk

At a meeting of the Baltimore Paint and Varnish Production Club held October 8 at the Sheraton-Belvedere hotel, Baltimore, Edwin M. Fisher of the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER discussed "Market Trends Relating to the Paint Industry."

Mr. Fisher stressed the importance of paint chemists and production men as a recognized part of management, and their consequent responsibility to adopt attitudes of sales-mindedness and cost consciousness through cooperation and attention to market conditions and trends.

General Chemical Plans New Plant

The General Chemical Division of the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has awarded a contract for the construction of a nitric acid manufacturing plant at Newell, Pa.

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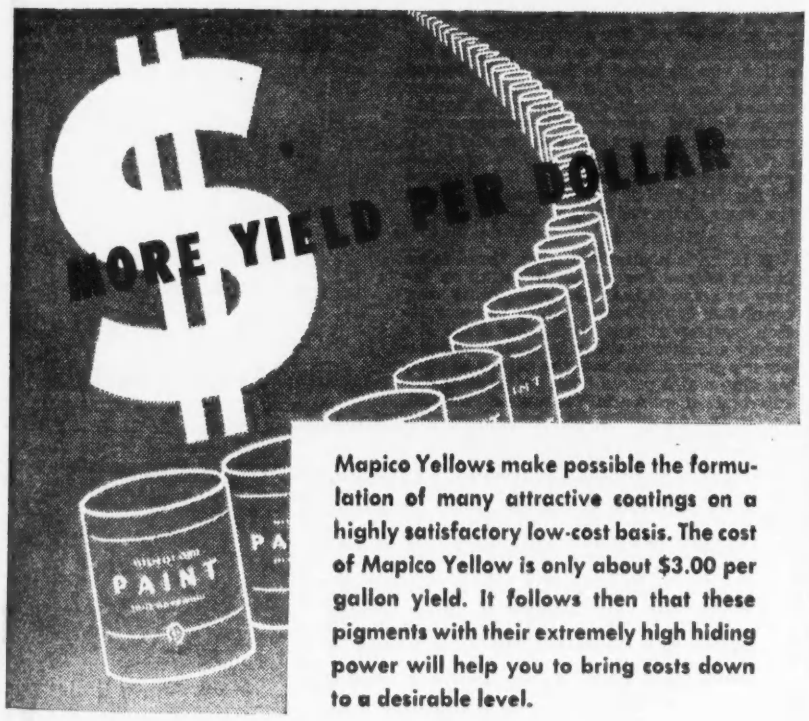

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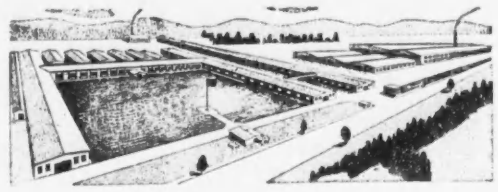
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STANDARD OIL COMPANY (Indiana)
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
910 South Michigan Avenue Chicago 80, Illinois

FTC Policy Toward Pricing Practices

—Continued from page 5

or illegality of the practices charged did not depend upon differences in mill nets or in delivered prices. In any basing point system or system of freight equalization, delivered prices as well as mill nets vary. The variations at the delivery points cannot be justified by cost, and the measure of the failure of the cost justification is the variation in mill net. In referring to mill net realizations as prices in basing point cases, the commission did not consider or determine the question as to whether or not uniform delivered prices are unlawfully discriminatory.

Two Other Cases Pending

In two cases (National Lead Company, et al., and Chain Institute, et al.) neither of which the commission has yet decided, complaints were issued charging violation of the Clayton act, as amended, through the maintenance of uniform delivered prices which result in varying mill net realizations. In both of these cases, the heart of the complaint is a charge that the respondents participated in a broad price fixing conspiracy which consisted in part in the establishment of a zone pricing system.

In both cases, the charge of price discrimination was based upon conspiracy by the defendants to establish price differentials between zones and to maintain uniform delivered prices within each zone. It is only the latter part of these alleged agreements to discriminate which is relevant to discussion of uniform delivered prices.

In this part of the complaints, it is charged that the respondents discriminated for the purpose and with the effect of suppressing price competition among themselves, through common employment of a price structure which did not reflect their transportation costs and which brought about varying mill realizations.

Thus the commission has challenged uniform delivered pricing only where there is reason to believe that the practice has been observed generally in the industry with the purpose and effect of eliminating price competition among sellers. The commission has not challenged the independent maintenance of a uniform delivered price by an individual seller. It has not challenged the maintenance of a uniform delivered price by several sellers except where such pricing practices were accompanied by collusion and had the effect of eliminating competition.

A proceeding against this type of individual pricing practice would be appropriate only if the practice expressed a monopolistic purpose on the part of the seller who engaged in it or if it injured competition in a substantial manner among the seller's customers. It is improbable that monopolistic purposes will express themselves in this way. Similarly, it is not probable that competition among a seller's customers will be injured by the fact that they all acquire goods at the same delivered cost.

Injury to Competitor

If there is a discrimination, there is no breach of the law unless it works an injury to competition. Such an injury may be of two types:—first, injury to competition among sellers (including both the injury which one seller imposes upon another's competition and the injury to competition which arises from patterns of discrimination common to several sellers), the customers of the discriminating seller or among concerns who buy from these and second, injury to competition among customers.

Injury to competition which one seller imposes upon another raises few problems, since it is a conception which can be traced back to the beginnings of the antitrust laws. It usually arises when the discriminating seller quotes low prices to the customers of his competitors is such a way that he jeopardizes the continuance of effective competition by these competitors and thus tends to acquire a monopoly of the commodity sold. Except where such a tendency toward monopoly appears, the commission does not regard an effort to get business from a competitor by sporadic price reductions as illegally injurious to that competitor.

Injury to competition through common use of a discriminatory pricing pattern by sellers appears, as in the cement case, when discrimination is an inherent part of the collusive arrangement through which competition is set aside. Thus the test of injury on the selling side of the market is to be found in collusion or in tendencies toward monopoly.

Breadth of Injury

The prevalence of problems under the Clayton act, as amended, is crucially affected by the breadth of the idea of injury to competition among buyers which is used in enforcing the act. At the one extreme, it would be possible to see no injury to competition among buyers until small purchasers were going bankrupt in such numbers as to create an immediate probability of a monopoly for one or more remaining purchasers. According to this view of injury, problems would arise under the act so infrequently as to create no legal difficulties for most concerns in most industries.

At the other extreme, an injury to competition might be discerned in any case in which there was a price difference between competing customers, no matter how insignificant the difference nor how unimportant the commodity as a part of the business of those concerned. Under this standard, every discriminatory price would be an injurious price unless there was no competition between the concerns paying the different prices.

The concept of injury to competition which has been used in basing point cases instituted by the commission has been a relatively conservative one. In the cement case, the charge was that competition among sellers was injured by the discrimination which was inherent in the agreement not to compete. In the Staley and corn products cases, the evidence was that a single seller used a price structure which discriminated among customers by making very substantial price differences upon products which were of great importance to the business of these customers and that, as a consequence of these price differences, injurious effects had appeared in the volume and profits of the concerns paying the high prices. The courts have sustained the commission in finding injury in these cases.

FTC Policy Questioned

The question has been posed in public discussion as to whether or not the commission will now base further proceedings upon radical interpretations of the law. The grounds upon which, in these discussions, it has been suggested that the commission might thus proceed consist partly of concepts of injury to competition developed in cases arising under the Clayton act, as amended, with reference to problems outside the basing point field. In a line of cases involving quantity discounts, the commission has held that injury to competition may arise where there is a substantial effect upon the volume or profit margins of distributors for a particular commodity even if that commodity is a relatively unimportant part of the total business of the distributors affected.

In the Morton Salt case, the court, in commenting upon the commission's proof of injury, suggested that injury might be inferred from substantial price differences without further evidence of the effect upon competition, such as might be shown through examination of volume or profit margins. Those who infer that the com-

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mission's logic in these other cases should be applied to geographic pricing practices may plausibly arrive at the conclusion that if the geographic pricing practice results in a substantial price difference between buyers who are in competition with each other, the requirement of the statute has been met as to injury to competition.

On the assumption that price differences are to be measured at the mill, the result would be to support an inference of injury to competition for most widely-sold commodities which are not sold f.o.b. mill without freight equalization. On the assumption that price differences are to be measured at delivery points, the result would be to support an inference of injury to competition upon most widely-sold commodities which are not sold under uniform delivered prices.

Morton Case Not Example

However, there are strong reasons why the concept of injury adopted by the court in the Morton Salt case should not be applied automatically to discriminations arising under geographic pricing systems in which purchasers paying different prices are differently located and the price differences generally diminish as the distances diminish between purchasers' locations. In these circumstances competition between purchasers paying significantly different prices may occur in quite limited areas or only along the fringes of trade territories.

Seeming advantages in price may be materially affected by disadvantages of location. These and other considerations make it clear that in geographical price discriminations inferences of injury to competition drawn merely from the existence of price differences between purchasers who compete in some degree would have no sound basis. The minimum determination of injury should be based upon ascertained facts that afford substantial probability that the discriminations, if continued, will result in injury to competition.

This summary of peculiarities of the problems of geographic price differences is not intended to be exhaustive. It suggests, however, that the concept of injury applied in this field must be appropriate to the particular problem and not based merely upon analogy to concepts elsewhere. In basing point cases the commission will continue to employ concepts of injury similar to those which it has used in the past.

Even though the statutory injury to competition appears, there is no violation of law if the price differences can be justified by differences in cost. In all forms of geographic pricing except the quotation of f.o.b. mill prices without freight equalization, there are discrepancies between the freight charges incurred and the freight charges included in the delivered prices. It follows, therefore, that where injury is found outside the f.o.b. mill system, the cost defense is likely to fail.

For practical purposes, the possibility of a cost justification can be regarded as nonexistent in these cases. Conversely, in f.o.b. mill pricing systems all of a seller's mill realizations are equal and all his delivered price differences are justified by differences in delivery cost and, therefore, become lawful regardless of injury. For this reason, the possibility of violations of the Clayton act, as amended, through injury to buyers under the different delivered costs to different buyers inherent in f.o.b. mill pricing may be disregarded.

Where competitive injury has been found and the cost defense has failed, the question still remains whether the low prices have been quoted in good faith to meet the equally low prices of a competitor.

Where Defense Fails

In cases of injury to competition on the seller's side of the market, this type of defense necessarily fails. In the cement case, for example, where the proof was that discrimination had been inherent in the collusive abandonment of competition, it was consequently impossible to show that this same discrimination consisted merely in meeting competition. The same thing is necessarily true of all collusion cases which involve discrimination. In a case involving a tendency toward monopoly, it is also obvious that destruction of competitors by price discrimination is not a mere meeting of the competition of these competitors.

Where the charge is injury to competition on the buyer's side of the market, the problem is more complex. In the Staley case, the Supreme Court rejected the plea that competition was merely being met. In this case, the seller was not only systematically absorbing freight in certain localities but also matching prices with others in all localities, charging phantom freight in certain localities, and displaying obvious indifference to the question whether or not competition was actually encountered at particular points where it

—*Continued on page 82*

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A refined Steam Distilled Pine Oil designed for use as a "General Purpose" Pine Oil and recommended for those formulas, products and processes in which a good quality Steam Distilled Pine Oil is required.

SPECIFICATIONS

	Max.	Min.	Typical Analysis
Specific Gravity 15.5C	0.942	0.937	0.940
Refractive Index 20C	.....	1.480	1.483
Unpolymerized Residue	2.5%	.....	0.4%
ASTM Distillation			
5%	.....	195C	210C
95%	225C	.....	220C
Moisture	1.0%	.....	0.4%

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Color: "Water White."
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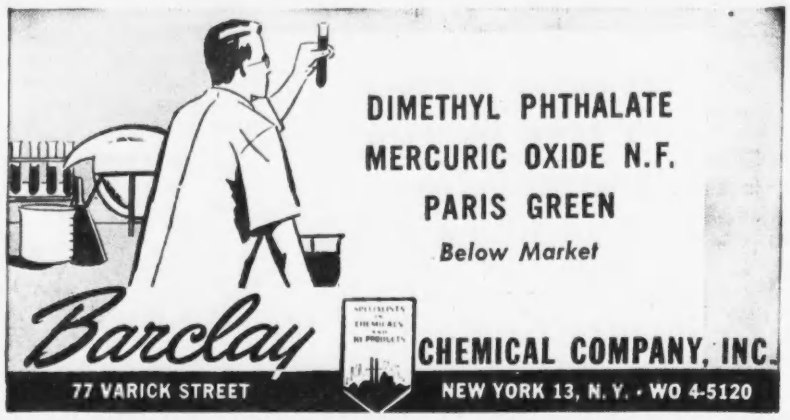

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Sherwin-Williams Assigns Three to New Sales Posts

The Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed James S. Begg manager of its Chicago city sales division, has named D. W. Campbell manager of its Detroit sales division, and has appointed R. W. Spence, Indiana industrial sales representative.

Mr. Begg, who joined the company in 1936, was formerly general sales manager for its special products, with headquarters in Cleveland. He had previously managed other branches and divisions of the company's sales organization. Mr. Campbell joined the company in 1931 as a salesman in the Cleveland area. For the last three years he has been manager of the Philadelphia sales division. Mr. Spence joined the organization in 1941 and was assigned to the western Michigan area prior to his current transfer.

Mac-O-Lac Paint & Varnish Adds Two Chemists to Staff

The Mac-O-Lac Paint & Varnish Works, Detroit, Mich., has appointed J. Bryce Rohrer and H. Wexler to its staff of paint chemists. Mr. Rohrer was formerly associated with the Thorp-Hambrock Company, Ltd., Canada, a division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and Mr. Wexler was previously with the Elliott Paint Company, Chicago.

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels Operating New Mica Plant

Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., manufacturer, importer and exporter of pigments, colors and minerals, New York, has commenced operation of its new mica plant at Ajo, Ariz. The plant is being run as the Sunshine Mica Division of the Pumice Corporation of America, a subsidiary of Whittaker, Clark & Daniels.

Western N.Y. Paint Group Hears Plasticizers Discussed

The Western New York Paint and Varnish Production Club heard Howard Bergen, of the development department of the Monsanto Chemical Company, discuss "Plasticizers—the X in Plastics" at its recent meeting in Buffalo, N. Y. Second speaker at the meeting was Harold Hensen, of Pierce & Stevens, who gave a review of the background and development of his firm as the first of a projected series of talks on paint and varnish companies in the Buffalo area.

N.Y. Paint Club To Meet October 20

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its first meeting of the fall season at the Biltmore hotel on October 20. Featured speaker will be Earl O. Shreve, vice-president of the General Electric Company and president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who will deliver an informal talk and lead a discussion session.

Paint Exposure Station Established in Arizona

Desert Sunshine Exposure Tests has been organized in Wickenburg, Ariz., by C. R. Caryl to offer paint, varnish and drying oil manufacturers an opportunity for quickly testing paint panels and other products for resistance to sunshine. Pointing out that Wickenburg has an average of 292 days of sunshine yearly, Mr. Caryl declares that it is the ideal spot for testing resistance to natural ultra violet.

Trade Briefs

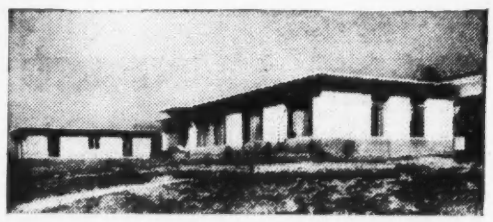
Gordon Chemical Products, Inc., has been formed in Los Angeles County, Calif., to manufacture lacquer, enamel, sealer, paint remover and allied products.

Electric Sprayit Company, Sheboygan, Wisc., has taken over the complete manufacturing rights, inventory and tooling for production of the line of stationary compressors formerly manufactured by the Auto Compressor Company, Wilmington, Ohio.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association has extended an invitation to executives, superintendents and salesmen who have served the industry for fifty years or more before October 1, 1948, to request an application blank for membership in its fifty year club.

HOW HERCULES HELPS THE COATINGS INDUSTRY

Parlon Opens a New Market for Paint



Traditional building procedures are being streamlined by concrete in solving the housing shortage. But ordinary paints cannot be applied for six months, due to the heavy alkalinity of fresh concrete.

Paints based on Parlon*, Hercules Chlorinated Rubber, are the answer to the waiting problem. They can be applied as construction is completed. They are not affected by moisture and alkalies in concrete and masonry construction, dry within a few hours. Parlon-based paints form tough, durable films that alkalies can't peel off.

Paint makers can build volume sales with builders by promoting Parlon-based paints. For technical details, write:

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Weakness in the animal fats division resulted in lower prices which carried the index down to 188.9, against 192.8 the week previous, and 215.3 for this time last year. The easy tone in the lower grades of tallow and greases resulted in fractional decline, while fancy tallow was firm and scarce. A good export inquiry for this grade was in the market with trading reported at a premium. The decline in the lower grades also was reflected in red oil and stearic acid, which were cut 1½ to 2 cents per pound, respectively.

On the other hand, edible oils remained steady under a moderate demand for prompt and forward delivery. Refined cottonseed, corn and soybean oils were in active request for spot delivery, but with offerings scarce, trading was limited to an occasional carlot. Crude cottonseed and soybean oils were sold in good volume for the balance of the year and the first half of next year. Crude corn oil was scarce and light sales took place at a fractional advance. Increased offers of crude peanut oil took the edge off this product, which commanded premiums for spot shipment, and quotations were off about 2 cents per pound for prompt delivery.

Interest in coconut oil was active for delivery on the Atlantic coast and recent trading was reported of good volume. The higher cost of this oil boosted coconut oil fatty acid 2 cents per pound, while cottonseed and soybean fatty acids were reduced by the same figure.

Slow demand for linseed oil, coupled with the announcement that government owned stocks of linseed oil were for sale and requesting buyers to submit bids to CCC, resulted in the lowering of open quotations of ½ cent for prompt and 1 cent for forward delivery. Tung oil was in light demand and was sold at unchanged prices.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Grease, house, ¾c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
Linseed oil, ½c. to 1c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, 2c. per lb.
Red oil, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
Stearic acid, 2c. per lb.
Tallow, special, ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100 August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
188.9	192.8	199.4	215.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

The feature of the bleachable cottonseed oil futures market last week, was active short covering in October on Friday—the last trading day for this option—which advanced prices 450 points to 26.35 cents per pound. Sales totaled 114 tankcars contracts. Market was a narrow affair and backed and filled, scoring moderate declines during the week. While the refined oil disappearance for September was up to expectations, the sharp increase in the visible supply of refined oil, coupled with the increase in the government grain crop report brought out selling pressure and liquidation.

Trading in crude oil was reported active especially for November forward delivery. Sales of good volume took place at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for November-December and January-June shipment. October was sold at 18c., and 17½c.

Disappearance of refined oil totaled 269,920 barrels during September, against 195,090 barrels in August and 220,890 barrels, September last year. Visible supply of refined oil was estimated at 1,009,900 barrels, September 30, compared with 420,900 barrels in August and 800,900 barrels, September, year ago.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
October	231	26.00	21.75	Expired
December	429	19.85	18.95	19.35—19.44S
January	4	19.12	19.00	19.25@19.50
March	189	19.58	18.26	18.70S
May	16	18.92	18.00	18.25@18.50
July	15	18.50	17.87	18.00@18.05
September	....	....	....	16.50@17.60

Total sales—884 tankcars.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was sold at 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley, October, and soybean oil at 17c., same basis. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, quoted at $64 per ton, immediate; $63, October; $62, November, and $60, December. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $8 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., all mill points this section. Cottonseed picking progressing under favorable weather conditions.

Linseed Oil

Raw linseed oil quotations were reduced ½c. per pound for prompt and 1c. for forward delivery according to seller last week, to the uniform price of 27.8c. per pound, tankcars for October-June delivery.

The lower schedule was announced following the request by the Department of Agriculture for bids from buyers on some 300 tankcars of oil acquired by the government through the price support program. Officials received numerous inquiries from the trade, it was stated with no sales transacted up to late last week. Offers of this oil will remain open indefinitely according to present plans and bids are subject to acceptance or rejection by CCC within twenty-four hours after their receipt. The oil was purchased at prices ranging from 26.4c. to 28.5c. per pound, tankcars. Under the law, CCC must receive at least the support price for the oil.

Consuming inquiry continued inactive for replacement, with users limiting activity to the withdrawal of oil against former contracts.

Flaxseed crop estimate as of October 1 by Crop Reporting Board was higher and indicated production at 49,975,000 bushels, against 47,309,000 bushels, a month ago and final 1947 production of 39,763,000 bushels. Ten year average, 1937-46 is 26,756,000 bushels.

Minneapolis—There was a scattering of linseed oil business at the 27.5c. zone 1 but when the government asked for bids on tankcars of linseed oil October 11, the market ploughed to a full stop. It was reported that oil was for sale at the support price, plus any costs, in all sections of the country. Offerings were available on the West Coast, in the Gulf area, in the Midwest and on the East Coast.

Crushers had no reaction to the move late in the current week but oil prices were reduced to 27.2c. per pound, in tanks, zone 1, immediately after the government announcement. It was estimated that this price was 2c. to 4c. below the potential government selling price but nothing definite was known about the government's price basis. Mills were running at a higher percentage of capacity with a fair to good volume of shipping orders against maturing contracts. It was estimated that large buyers were 80 percent contracted for the October-December period.

Shipment of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	7,560,000	6,780,000
Since Sept. 1.	55,840,000	44,000,000

Flaxseed—CCC continued to take flaxseed at the support price of $6 per bushel. Crushers were still at the sidelines.

Minneapolis — The crushing trade was still out of the flaxseed market, unable to buy and process flax at the $6 support price without a support price for meal. Government buyers continued to take all offerings of No. 1 and No. 2 flaxseed but the country was showing some worry about the poor quality flaxseed that would grade below No. 2. Heavy discounts were applied against such offerings and little of the off grade flax was running to market. Crushers said that there was a possibility of buying some of this poor quality seed, if the price was low enough, but no definite buying program was set up. CCC acquisitions of flaxseed at Minneapolis were well over the 19,000,000 bushel mark and it was thought that the government owned better than 20,000,000 bushels of flaxseed. Not too much is known about the export program except that 2,000,000 bushels of flaxseed have been earmarked for October-December shipment.

Shipments of flaxseed, in pounds, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	Receipts 1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	Shipments 1947-48
This week	2,055,300	1,482,400	650,800	127,500
Since Sept. 1.	18,909,200	10,438,400	1,550,300	1,433,200

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Business was reported slow, mainly for immediate needs. Quotations were without change.

Coconut — There was little doing last week. Crude oil was nominal at 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for prompt shipment. Active inquiry was reported for delivery to the Atlantic coast. Sales of crude oil were noted at 21¼c. per pound, c.i.f. bulk New York delivery for prompt shipment. Arrivals totaled 862 tons of Philippine oil at New York last week.

It is understood United States buyers have entered the Ceylon coconut oil market for the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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first time. Import licenses for 6,000 tons reported issued to private United States buyers. Previously they have obtained all such oil from the Philippines.

Colombo (Comtelburo) — Representatives of Ceylon and India failed to reach an agreement concerning terms for the proposed sale to India of about 20,000 tons of Ceylon's surplus coconut oil. It is understood Ceylon's terms are the same as those to the United Kingdom and Pakistan except that the Government refuses to enter into a longer commitment than 1950 at the most. Ceylon previously agreed to sell 40,000 tons to the United Kingdom at £55 per ton and another 8,000 tons to Pakistan at similar terms. Of the remaining surplus totaling about 50,000 tons, it is understood about 4,000 tons were sold during September, mainly to European countries. However, trade circles feel prices and demand will fall off during coming months and Europe can not absorb the entire surplus.

Copra—Inquiry for copra was reported limited. Trading was reported at $250 per long ton, f.o.b. Philippines. Market on the Pacific coast was nominal at $245 to $255 per short ton, c.i.f. and $10 higher at Atlantic ports.

Corn—Scarcity of oil for nearby delivery kept this market in a firm position. Trading took place in crude oil at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for second half October and at 21½c. for November-December. Refined oil was also in small supply and was quoted nominally at 25½c. tankcars, Chicago.

Oiticica—Demand was limited to small drums for actual needs, with sales of liquid at 18c. per pound, less carlots. Inquiry for carlots continued slow. Tankcars and drums, carlots were nominal at 17c. to 17½c. per pound, prompt delivery, New York.

Olive—Inquiry was restricted to small lots for immediate needs. Prices were steady for Spanish oil at $4.50 to $4.65 per gallon, and Moroccan at $4 to $4.10 per gallon, drums, duty paid on the spot.

Olive Foots—Buying interest was light. Prices were unchanged at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, and 23c. to 23½c. drums, on spot as to quantity.

Peanut—The largest sale of the new season was made by C.C.C. last week when 6,700 tons of shelled peanuts were sold for crushing. This tonnage will produce about 90 tanks of crude oil which was sold last week from 22c. down to 19c. in Alabama and Georgia, for October shipment. October was bid at 19½c. and 18½c. for November, but nearly all of the oil that can be produced from this sale of peanuts has been sold at above mentioned prices. Refined oil continued scarce and nominal at 27½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed — Demand continued slow, prices were unchanged and nominal at 23c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Tung—Buying interest was light and occasional sales at 21¼c. per pound, tankcars were reported for New York delivery. Market was steady, despite limited consuming inquiry. Drums, carlots were unchanged at 22½c. to 23¾c. per pound, as to seller.

Soybean—This market was fairly active and remained steady for prompt and forward positions. Crude oil was reported sold at 17½c. and 18c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for October shipment, at 17c. first half November and at 16½c. and 17c. November-December. Trading also took place at 15¾c. for January-June, with 16c. generally asked. Refined oil was held at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended October 15 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	..	....	....	Expired
December	..	....	....	17.00@18.75
January	..	....	....	16.50@18.75
March	..	....	....	16.95@18.25
May	..	....	....	16.50@18.25
July	..	....	....	16.50@17.90
September	..	....	....	17.00N

Total sales—None.

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Fats and Greases

Greases — Market was unsettled and moderate trading took place at lower levels. Yellow was weak and was sold at 9c. per pound, loose. Choice white was nominal at 12½c. per pound, and house at 8¾c., same basis.

Tallow—Demand continued centered in the fancy, which was scarce and steady. Export demand was active with bids reported at 13c. and turned down. Extra was unchanged and nominal at 12¾c., while special was easier, selling at 11c. per pound, loose, a decline of ¾c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Buying interest continued confined to small lots for immediate needs. Prices for refined grades were without change. Crude sardine oil was more or less nominal at 14c. per pound, loose works, Pacific coast. Fisherman's strike has tied up production there.

Los Angeles—More than 150 sardine fishing boats stayed in port last week as the International Fisherman and Allied Workers' union demanded $67.50 a ton for fresh sardines. Canneries are offering $45 a ton due to slackening prices. However, some independent boats did put to sea. Supplies are short, demand excellent. Oil was bid at 14c. per pound and 14½c. asked per pound. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 55,325 tons of sardines landed through October 9, compared with 35,963 tons for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Coconut Fatty Acid—Higher cost of coconut oil resulted in an advance of 2c. per pound for this product. Distilled was quoted at 32¼c. to 33¼c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Double distilled was 3c. per pound higher.

Cottonseed Fatty Acid—Quotations were cut 2c. per pound. Distilled was quoted at 14½c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, according to quantity.

Red Oil—Market was easier and prices declined 1½c. per pound, as a result of lower cost of pressing stock. Business was reported fair, chiefly for actual needs. Distilled was quoted at 17½c. per pound, tankcars and 18¾c. to 19¾c. per pound, drums, according to quantity. Saponified, ranged from 18c. to 19c. in drums; double distilled, 20c. per pound, tankcars and 21¼c. to 22¼c., drums as to quantity.

Stearic Acid—Lower cost of basic materials resulted in a decline of 2c. per pound for all grades. Demand was light and spotty. Single pressed was quoted at 24c. to 25c. per pound bags, as to quantity; double, 24½c. to 25½c. and triple, 26¾c. to 27¾c.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Export demand was active last week and it was estimated that a total of 10,000 tons 41 percent loose slab cake was sold by Valley and Southeastern mills at $55 for shipment last half November and first ten days in December. There were additional offerings in the market at this price but most orders seem to be filled. Sacked 41 percent meal was offered in the Southeast at $58 but domestic demand has been quiet for about two weeks and is not showing any signs of improvement.

Linseed Meal—Market easy and nominal. Trading continued light.

Minneapolis—Meal market was a quiet affair, prices nominal at $59@59.50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b. Minneapolis. There was little forward buying and the spot demand was only fair.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This Week	12,420,000	11,540,000
Since Sept. 1	74,720,000	58,840,000

Peanut Meal—Approximately 4,000 tons of meal will be produced from the 6,700 tons of peanuts sold last week for crushing. From 700 to 1,000 tons of this meal have been taken by the trade at prices ranging from $60 down to $57.50 sacked 45 percent basis, with 41 percent $5.00 less. Additional 45 percent was offered at $57.50, but there are no bids in the market.

Soybean Meal—Meal was bid at $56.50 bulk Decatur for shipment last week but spot supplies are very tight. Some tonnage moved at $50 for November-January. January forward was quoted at $49.50.

Waxes

Beeswax—Demand was confined to limited quantities for immediate needs. Prices for crude and refined grades were unchanged and fairly steady.

Candelilla—With supplies on the spot scarce, this market was the firmest in this division. Consuming inquiry was good and prices were strong. Crude wax was held at 66c. to 68c. per pound, and refined at 70c. to 72c., depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—Supplies on the spot were light and were well held. Inquiry for shipping

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ment was spotty, with sales of fair volume reported at floor prices. Chalky, No. 3 was quoted at 80c. to 81c. per pound, North country, No. 2, 86c. to 87c., North country, No. 3, 83c. to 85c. and refined 88c. to 90c., yellow, No. 1, $1.16 to $1.18 and No. 2, $1.14 to $1.16 per pound, on spot as to quantity.

Ouricury—Business was light, but the market remained firm with the high cost of replacements.

FTC Pricing Policy

—Continued from page 77

was supposedly met. The court gave weight to all these points in relation to each other.

It may be presumed that wherever there is an industry-wide pattern of parallel geographic pricing, the claim on the part of one company that it is merely meeting competition will fail. It may also be presumed that this claim will fail where there are phantom freight charges and where formula prices are followed regardless of the existence of competition.

Matching of Quotations

From these presumptions, it appears improbable that the defense of meeting competition can be successfully offered in cases involving systematic matching of delivered price quotations through single or multiple basing point systems or the more complicated types of zone price systems. It may also be presumed that such a defense will be unsuccessful in the case of industry-wide systematic freight equalization.

The courts appear to have assumed, though the point has not been squarely decided, that a single seller has a substantive right in good faith to meet the equally low price of a competitor in individual transactions. They have not adjudicated the question whether a single concern, not engaged in an effort to create a monopoly by destroying competitors, may systematically reduce its prices to meet competition in localities where it habitually encounters such competition; and whether reciprocal reductions of this character are permissible so long as they are sufficiently infrequent and void of industry-wide systematic effect as to afford a variety of prices and indicate an absence of collusion.

Public Interest Involved

In approaching these questions, the commission sees no public interest and has no legal authority to proceed against the practices of a single seller except where probable or actual injury to competition appears in that seller's pricing practices. Accordingly, it will not question such differences in the prices of a single enterprise as are merely designed to meet the readily foreseeable competition of a competitor where such differences involve no tendency to create a monopoly or eliminate price competition, nor will it question reciprocal price reductions similarly designed where their scope is not such as to preclude variety of delivered prices and raise the problem of collusion.

It will challenge discriminatory price reductions which are made to meet non-existent competition or which involve reciprocal relationships so comprehensive that through them price competition in the industry disappears.

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Oilseeds 1948 Production, Exports of Brazil Listed

A recent report from the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has indicated a considerable improvement in the vegetable oil situation in that country. Estimated production of peanuts and castorbeans during the 1948 year is considerably higher than that registered in the previous year, and the babassu kernel output is believed to have increased by about 20 percent. The estimated 1948 production of oilseeds, compared with revised 1947 and 1946 figures is as follows, in short tons:—

	1948	1947	1946
Cottonseed*	556.622	622.800	621.697
Castorbeans	214.948	159.471	157.632
Babassu kernels	66.138	55.115	56.818
Peanuts	222.213	45.180	34.506
Oiticica seed	41.887	16.534	35.342
Flaxseed	16.534	16.534	24.251
Sesame seed	6.324	2.116	
Soybeans	†18.739	†13.228	4.409
Tucum nuts	9.370	11.023	11.023
Tung nuts	7.716	6.713	5.003

The report also contained preliminary figures on exports of oilseeds and oils during the first six months of this year, as compared with the corresponding period in 1947. The statistics show increased exports of most products, only mildly offset by decreased exports of castor oil, tucum nuts, copaiba oil and ucuuba tallow. The figures are as follows, in short tons:—

	Jan.-June 1948	Jan.-June 1947
Cottonseed oil	5.571	1.687
Castorbeans	70.792	68.871
Castor oil	2.409	3.952
Babassu kernels	18.430	10.822
Babassu oil	931	518
Oiticica oil	5.820	2.651
Tucum nuts	4.098	9.041
Murumuru nuts		50
Murumuru oil	276	
Copaiba oil	20	76
Ucuuba tallow	1	142
Unspecified oilseeds	1	
Unspecified oils	1.279	454

* Commercial production.
† Rio Grande do Sul only.

Lever Bros. Assigns Barker To New Pepsodent Position

Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge, Mass., has appointed W. Gardner Barker director of new products of its Pepsodent division, Chicago. Mr. Barker, who is market exploration manager of the parent organization, will head a new department created to handle recently acquired additions to the Pepsodent line and the development of new products.

He joined the Lever Brothers organization in 1937 and worked for several years as assistant in the advertising department. After assuming the position of market exploration manager in 1946, he was responsible for development of new products, and was marketing liaison officer for the company in its relations with the American market, with its subsidiaries in this country and with the marketing advisory division of Unilever, Ltd.

Spencer Kellogg Issues Bulletin on 'Kelkote'

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., has published a technical service bulletin describing the use of its "Kelkote" commercial soya protein in the preparation of water emulsion paints. The publication describes tests in which emulsion vehicles were prepared using casein as the control, and then with 50 percent and 100 percent substitution of "Kelkote" for casein, with various oils in the formulation. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Decatur 80, Ill.

Faresac Names Murphy To Technical Sales Post

The Faresac Company, producer and refiner of fatty acids and rosins, Dalton, Ill., has appointed William C. Murphy technical service and sales engineer. Mr. Murphy will continue to operate his own business as a manufacturer's representative for the tung oil, resins, ester gums, rosin, clay products and other industries at 608 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

Trade Briefs

Gilcrease Oil Company has started production of a refinery in New Orleans, La.

Asiatic Petroleum Corporation recently launched the "Bulkpetrol," said to be the largest tanker ever built, at Norfolk, Va.

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has appointed the Paul Sayres Company to handle its package goods in the metropolitan area.

Great Western Paint Company, Los Angeles, Calif., is planning the construction of a new warehouse building at 3432 East Twenty-fourth street in that city.

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1—Bird Continuous Centrifugal Filter, 36"x50".
1—Bird 48" Solid Bowl Steel Centrifugal, suspended type plow and solid bottom discharge.
8—Monel and Stainless 30" Stainless Centrifugal Extractors.
1—A.T.&M. 40" Stainless Centrifugal Imperforate basket, bottom discharge; 40 H.P. Motor.
1—Brand New Girdler Votator in Stainless; 2 cylinder, 4".
2—Rotary Vacuum Dryers in Nickel; 3'x5' and 5' x 30'.
5—Bartlett & Snow Indirect Heat Calciners with Thermalloy heating tube; size 2' x 12'.
6—Andersen Expellers; Duo, Super-Duo, RW's and No. 1.
1—Raymond 5 Roll High Side Mill with 75 H.P. Motor, 50 H.P. Fan, 10 H.P. Whizzer and accessories.
1—Baker Perkins 10 gal. Vac. Type Double Arm Jacketed Mixer.
1—Aluminum 1,300 gal. Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Reactor.
1—Stainless 550 gal. Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Reactor.
2—Spencer Turbo Compressors in Stainless 1855 CFM.
8—Lancaster Type EBGI Counter Current Stainless Batch Mixers.
2—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Vac. Pan Dryers; 5'10"x2'11".
4—Devine No. 11 Vacuum Shelf Dryers with Surface Condensers.
10—De Laval and Sharples Vapor Tight Clarifiers.
10—Roller Mills, Lab. size to 16"x10", standard makes.
7—Pebble and Ball Mills, 24"x30", 36"x36", 36"x48", 6'x5' and 6'x8'.
4—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Kettles, 500 gal., 2,500 gal. Jkt'd. or Unjkt'd., with agitators.
1—Buffalo Stainless Extractor, single effect, 7'x 13', 900 sq. ft., forced circulation, ext. calandria type.
10—J. H. Day Ro-Ball Sifters No. 82, two separations screen size 40"x120" with 3 H.P. motors.
1—New Triple Effect Long Tube Copper Evaporator —3,100 sq. ft. Total number of tubes 336.
6—Good used Swenson, Devine and Buffalo single, double and triple effect Evaporators in copper tinned, cast iron with heresite lining and steel, accessories included.
1—Buffalo Stainless Steel Calandria type forced circulation, 900 sq. ft.
2—Zahm Denlcoholizers 15" x12' high.
11—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filters in steel, Nickel, and stainless, 4'x1', 5'3" x6', 5'4"x8', 6'x3', 6'x4', 8'x7', 8'x10', 8'x12', others.
12—Eimco, Feine, Denver, Portland, Rotary Vacuum Filters, cast iron, steel, cypress up to 8'x14'.
Vacuum Shelf Dryers with and without accessories. Devine Nos. 9, 11, 23 and 31A; Buffalo Size C and D; Stokes Model 55-EE, and others.
1—Readco Stainless Steel 1½ gal. Double Arm Mixer, 20 H.P. motor.
50—Heavy Duty Horizontal Jacketed Mixers with double arms, sigma or nabeu, geared both ends, tilting, 100 gal. working.

●

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1—2,000 gallon jacketed, agitated steel KETTLE.
1—8' x 12' OLIVER ROTARY acid-proof FILTER.
1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER, 36 leaves, 4" c/c.
1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 2" centers.
3—200 gallon Baker Perkins jacketed MIXERS, double sigma blades, hydraulic tilt.
1—8' x 125' ROTARY KILN.
1—6' x 50' Louisville Steam Tube DRYER.
1—Stokes No. 79-80 FILLING, CLOSING and CLIPPING Machine.
14—LABELERS, Rotary automatic, McDonald Straight Line, World and Ermold semi-auto.
10—VACUUM PUMPS, various sizes.
8—CENTRIFUGES, Sharples No. 6, DeLaval No. 620, and No. 600.
2—38" Copper COATING PANS, m.d.
1—No. 4 TH 24" MIKRO PULVERIZER, triple screw feed.

JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless, Aluminum, Cast Iron, Copper, Steel, 125 in stock, sizes 20 gal. to 2,000 gal.
TANKS—Stainless, Nickel, Enamel, Lead Lined, 80 in stock, open and closed, 250 gal. to 800 gal.
Steel, open and closed, 50 in stock, 45 gal. to 8,800 gal.
DRYERS—Rotary Vacuum, Rotary Steam Tube, Direct Heat Rotary, Vacuum Shelf, Single and Double Drum, all sizes.
CENTRIFUGALS—20" to 60", Copper and Steel Baskets, suspended and underdriven, 15 in stock.
5—Troy 48" steel baskets, 5 HP motors.
HEAVY DUTY MIXERS—Baker Perkins, W&P jacketed and unjacketed, 9 gal. to 200 gal.
ROLLER MILLS—High Speed & Low Speed. 11 Kent, Day, Ross, 12 x 30", 12 x 32", 16 x 40", and 20 x 48".
FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES—Shriver, Johnson, Plate and Frame and Recessed, Oliver Rotary, Sweetland Pressure—all sizes and types.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes & Colton, Rotary and Single punch, 18 in stock, all sizes.
SPECIAL—1 Colton No. 5½ with Motor and Drive, Making 3" dia. Pill.

CRUSHING ROLLS—Single Roll, Double Roll—all sizes.
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GRINDERS AND PULVERIZERS—All sizes and types.
SCREENS—Rotex, Vibratory, Gyratory—all sizes.
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1—Krajewski Cast Iron 10' dia. Quadr. Effect Calandria Evaporator, 3,000 sq. ft. heating surface per effect, with all accessories.
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Motor Driven Agitators with worm reduction drive heads 5 HP to 25 HP.
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Motor Driven Robinson Hammer Mills.
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1—Jones type "A" horizontal, automatic, SOAP PRESS.
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4—Jacketed SOAP CRUTCHERS: 7—3,500 lb. vertical, 2—1,500 lb. vertical, 1—1,500 lb. horizontal.
80—Rectangular Horizontal and Vertical steel TANKS, all sizes, up to 24,000 Gal., many with heating coils.
1—Houchin 10" Jumbo Plodder.
2—Houchin 8" Preliminary PLODDERS.
1—Howes Bag Packer.
1—F & H Soap WRAPPING MACHINE.
2—Houchin 4-roll GRANITE MILLS, each roll 18" x 30", belt driven.
1—Houchin 30" Automatic CUTTING TABLE.
3—Houchin SOAP STRAINERS.
15—Blackmer, Worthington, and Quimby Soap and Centrifugal PUMPS, mostly motor driven.
1—Shriver 24" FILTER PRESS, pl. & fr., 24 chambers.
1—W & T 30" FILTER PRESS, recessed, 36 plates.

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1—7 HP Kane High Pressure Fire Tube Gas fired Boiler.
1—60" dia. Rubber covered perforated basket suspended centrifugal with 440 volt 3 phase A. C. motors.
1—Reeves Speed control unit 1 HP. Ratio 189 to 1.
1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer 32" dia. x 90" long.
2—Sperry 24" C. I. flush type plate and frame one eye open delivery filter presses.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Pressure filter—36" dia. having 34 leaves on 4" centers.
1—19½" dia. x 15" deep—⅝" thick Stainless Steel kettle with bolted cover. 16 gals. capacity.
1—24" D x 20" deep open top jacketed Stainless Steel kettle. 30 gals. capacity.
1—J. H. Day "Hercules" 6 Barrel heavy duty mixer with 20 HP A. C. motor and 2 HP tilting motor.
1—J. H. Day "Imperial" 75 Gal. jacketed sigma blade tilting mixer with A. C. motor.
1—Readco sigma blade tilting jacketed heavy duty 100 gallon mixer.
4—24"x48" single ribbon and paddle dry powder mixers with A. C. motors and starters.

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8—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.

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2—Shriver 12" x 42" Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 10 chambers, open delivery.
1—Shriver 36" x 36" Plate & Frame Filter Press, 34 chambers.
1—Day Mogal Kneading and Mixing Machine, Size 5, Type MDB.
1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixer, 100 gallons.
1—No. 18H Mikro Pulverizer, Stainless Steel.
1—Paul O' Abbe Jar Mill, Type No. 4.

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IN STOCK

1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves on 2" centers, hydraulic opening & closing.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel Bubble Cap Column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x50".
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 9—40"x42" steam shelves, 6" spacings.
3 Pebble Mills 6' x 8', 54" x 48" & 24" x 36".
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses.
4—Shriver & Independ. Pl. & Fr. Wood Filter Presses, 18" x 24" sq.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals.
1—Sprout Waldron 40" x 84" Single Deck Sifter, motor driven.
1—Royle No. 2 Perfected Extruder.
2—Abbe No. 18 Bluteregess Sifters.
5—Tyler 28 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24" x 66".
1—Tyler Ro-Tap Sifter ¾ HP.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge. Also 36" Rubber-Lined.
3—Lehman 3-Roll Water Cooled Steel Mills, 9" x 22", 12" x 30" & 16" x 40".
2—Stokes B94 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia. Also ⅝", 1", 1¼", also single punch.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
2—Jones Type E, A & K automatic Soap Presses.
1—Huber 25 ton Para Block Press.
1—Hunchin 12" x 24" 3-Roll Granite Stone Mill.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 H.P.
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 500 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
2—Buckbard 28" & 20" Revolving Pans.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 2" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
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1—Gruendler 5" x 6" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge.
1—Simco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit Kettles, 250, 400, 500 gals.
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 3,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines.
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80, 100, 375 & 500 gals., some agitated.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 30 to 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 20, 50, 75, 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated.
15—Portl. Elec. Mixers, ½-2 HP.
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars.
1—Abbe No. 0 Rotary Cutter 5 H.P.
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill.
3—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 12" x 9", 12" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 32" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey 18" x 48" Single Deck Conveyor Screen.
4—Day Pat. Mills, 24" x 32" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
4—Dopp Jack. Kettles 10 to 50 gals.
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz. Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer.
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer.
2—Worth 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 200 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18" x 72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders.
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20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, stainless steel and aluminum 30 to 250 gal. cap.
1—36" Stainless Klein Filter & Slurry Feeder—new.
1—Stedman 40" Cage Disintegrator.
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
1—Bullovak Impregnating Tank 42" x 52", steam jacketed.
2—Flow-Master Kom-bi-nators.
2—New Ribbon Type Mixers, 8 and 24 cu. ft.
4—Steel Tanks, 100,000 gal. each.
1—Steel Tanks, 67,500 gal. each.
Sterilizers 18x18 and 24x27 with clamp-down covers and safety valves.
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1—DeLaval Lab. Separator with ½ H.P. motor.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with Agitator.
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators 9' dia. x 11'6" new.
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1—J. H. Day stainless steel Jumbo jacketed horizontal Batch Mixer, 190 cu. ft.
10—Batch and Powder Mixers, 300 to 2,000 lbs.
3—Simpson Intensive Mixers, 3' dia.
1—3TH Micro Pulverizer with motors.
2—Rotex No. 82 Double Deck Screeners, 40 x 120", stainless steel.
10—Stainless Steel Kettles, 50 to 300 gals.
2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers, each with 20—42" x 42" shelves.
2—Devine 4' x 12' Steam Jacketed Rotary Vacuum Dryers with reduction drives.
3—J. H. Day 3 Roll water-cooled Roller Mills, 12" x 32" and 16" x 40", motor driven.
8—J. H. Day 100 gal. Lead Mixers.
2—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 30 gals.
5—Sperry Filter Presses, 24", 30", 36".
3—Sperry 42" x 42" Aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, corner feed, closed delivery.
1—Sweetland Filter No. 2, 316 stainless.
3—No. 10 Sweetland Filters, 54 leaves.
3—Vallez Rotary Filters, 378 and 945 sq. ft.
2—Oliver Filters, 3' x 4', 5'4" x 8'.
2—Sharples No. 16 Vaportite Centrifuges, stainless steel bowls, motor driven.
4—Anderson Super Duo Oil Expellors, 40 HP.
5—Stokes & Smith, Rodgers Powder and Paste Fillers.
1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal, stainless steel perforated Basket, motor driven.
2—AT&M 48" Suspended Centrifugals, stainless, solid baskets, motor driven.
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Sonneborn Issues Folder

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, has published an illustrated folder describing a process for making concrete better and cutting construction time. The publication describes the use of the company's liquid admixture "Trimix" in simplifying and speeding the handling, transporting and placing of concrete, mortar, stucco and cement plaster mixes. Copies of the folder may be obtained from the building products division of the company at 80 Eighth avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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No Other Machinery Dealer in the Country Can Offer This Equipment -- For Immediate Delivery

1—Glascote 350 gal. glass lined agitated vacuum still, complete.
2—Lightning 1 H.P. side entering agitators.
1—Tolhurst 30" monel basket extractor, M.D.—USED PRICE.
3—Premier 6"-8"-10" colloid mills, stainless steel contact parts, M.D.
15—Pfaudler "intermediate series" 200 gal. open top glass lined tanks with Hills McKenna glass lined valves and stainless steel covers.
3—Stokes model 149C vacuum pumps, 50 CFM 2 H.P. T.E.F.C. AC—late type with oil clarifiers.
2—Carburetors, 150 and 300 gal.; 1 lead lined.
1—New York 150 ton refrigeration plant.
8—Day and Robinson 100 up to 1,500 lb. dry powder mixers.
3—Baker Perkins, 750-3,400 gal. jacketed mixers.
2—Buffalo and Stokes 36" x 72" atmospheric drum dryers.
2—Allis Chalmers vacuum pumps, 40 H.P. and 125 H.P. AC.
2—Pfaudler 100 gal glass lined jacketed and agitated vacuum stills.
2—New Pfaudler 150 gal. Evaporating pans—agitated.

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1—Oliver Cont. Vac. Filter, 5'4" x 8' (New).
1—Mojonnier Double Effect Tubular Evaporator, 5800 lbs. Hr. 1st effect, 3,420 lbs. 2nd effect.
1—Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryer, 40" x 40", 20 Shelves.
1—Devine No. 23 Double Dr. Vac. Shelf Dryer, 13 Shelves 59" x 78".
5—Atmos. Double Drum Dryers, 24" x 35" and 32" x 90".
1—Buffalo 5' x 12' Vacuum Drum Dryer, Chrome Drum.
1—Buffalo 24" x 20" Vacuum Drum Dryer.
3—Rotary Vacuum Dryers, 4' x 20' and 5' x 30'.

CENTRIFUGES
3—AT&M 48" Stainless Steel—Imperforate Baskets—Bottom Discharge.
1—AT&M 32" Steel — Imperforate Basket—Bottom Discharge.
2—Centerslung 60"—Steel Perf. Baskets.
1—Stainless Steel 32" Basket—Bottom Discharge.
1—Denver 20" x 24" Centrifuge.
1—Sharples Super Centrifuge Stainless Steel Bowl.
1—Stainless Steel 48" Perf. Basket—Bottom discharge.
3—DeLaval Separators 84—11 with 3 H.P. Ex. Pf. Motors.

2—Sperry 42" C.I. Plate & Frame Filter Presses.
4—C. A. & Wood Filter Presses, 12", 18", 36".
4—Cast Iron & Steel Jack. Kettles, 200-2,000 gals.
2—Abbe 6' x 8' Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills.
2—Hardinge Mills 36" x 8" and 41½' x 24".
1—Charlotte Stainless Steel Colloid Mill, 100-300 g.p.h. capacity.
8—Horiz. Powder Mixers, 400-3,500 lb. cap.
2—Rotex Screens, 20" x 84" and 10" x 72".
1—Day 35 gal. Jack. D. A. Mixer, Vacuum Cover.

New Stainless Steel Tanks and Jacketed Kettles—all capacities.

Above is only a partial listing. Send for Bulletin A-21.

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533 W. Broadway, New York 12, N. Y.
GR. 5-6680

OCT 18 1948

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Rare unusual attractive deal! Manufacturer's sales representatives who call on retail drug trade wanted by a concern which since 1932 has been and still is specializing in the manufacture of tablet products exclusively, (U.S.P., N.F., and private formula). Under rigid registered pharmaceutical and analytical supervisory control. Exclusive territory available. OPD 120.

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To: Raw material suppliers seeking aggressive, well qualified technical sales representation in the greater Cleveland area. Al Mueller, former divisional sales manager, Nuodex Products Co., Inc. has organized the A. C. Mueller Co. to represent Nuodex and other leading manufacturers of paint and varnish raw materials in Cleveland and Northern Ohio. For complete information please write or wire A. C. Mueller Co., 1213 W. 3rd Street, Cleveland 13, Ohio. Phone Main 2843.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Two—Dopp 1000 gallon closed, agitated, jacketed kettles, one kettle Dopploy acid resistant, other iron. Stein Equipment Co., 90 West Street, New York 6, N. Y.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Centrifuge wanted — 40 in.-48 in. perforated basket, bottom discharge, direct motor driven, with unloader. Give full description and price. Montrose Chemical Co., 120 Lister Ave., Newark, N. J., MItchell 2-6810.

Dryer wanted—Rotary atmospheric. Hersey type or equivalent, 4 ft. dia. x 20 ft. length approx. Give full description and price. Montrose Chemical Co., 120 Lister Ave., Newark, N. J., MItchell 2-6810.

Tanks wanted—4,000-10,000 gallon, welded steel tanks, 3/8 in. plate. Give full description & price. Montrose Chemical Co., 120 Lister Ave., Newark, N. J., MItchell 2-6810.

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Pulverizing facilities available. Suitable for chemicals, drugs, pharmaceuticals, or other clean materials. Ideal source for supplementing small plant operation. OPD 135.

Manufacturing Chemists offer plant facilities. Equipment available for vacuum distillation, drying, condensation mixing, etc. Commission or toll basis. Confidential. OPD 151.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Pure palm soap—Available in drums or carload quantities. Not a blend, made from straight palm oil saponified with caustic soda. Approximately 90% anhydrous soap, titre 41°. Suitable for manufacture of fancy cosmetic bar soaps, built soap powders, wire drawing compounds, etc. Write for specifications and prices. OPD 100.

Surplus drugs and chemicals including 218 lbs. oil of camphor, 879 lbs. peanut oil, 100 lbs. dimethyl sulfate. For fuller particulars contact G. Tacke, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Inc., Tuckahoe, New York. Spencer 9-7800.

MATERIALS WANTED

Will purchase your surplus chemicals, solvents, oils, waxes, etc. Highest prices paid. Our rating $500,000. OPD 114.

Propylene glycol:—Wish to purchase any quantity available. John Clarke Co., Inc., 135 Front Street, New York 5. WHitehall 3-6430.

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories. Will purchase surplus unshipped commodities all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 119.

Wanted:—Glycols—propylene glycol, diethylene glycol, ethylene glycol, on spot and future basis. Carload and less than carload, purchased on f.o.b. shipping point basis. Large quantities required on continuous basis. Gra-Bar Industries, Inc., 305 Broadway, N. Y., BEekman 3-6124-5.

MATERIALS WANTED

Lustreless Olive drab lacquer, specifications 3-162-C, grade I. We are interested in purchasing large quantities of this material. Give price quotations and shipping data. OPD 147.

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Former brewery. Near Lincoln, Nebraska, concrete structures, trackage. Now manufacturing corn syrups. Has ion exchanger. Cheap power, natural gas. Would like to open negotiations with chemical or other manufacturer. Would consider exchanging property for capital stock in operating company. Write for further information. John M. Alexander & Co., 230 Stuart Building, Lincoln, Nebraska.

PLANTS WANTED

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Salesman—Established basic chemical manufacturer has excellent opportunity for man with chemical sales experience to sell heavy chemical specialties to compounders, paper, textile and heavy industries in five state area with headquarters Chicago area. State experience, salary desired, previous positions held. Reply OPD 152.

POSITIONS VACANT

Formulator—Experienced chemist to formulate industrial finishes and shelf goods. New England. Good salary to right man. Give all details in first letter. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 148.

POSITIONS WANTED

Export manager, in New York, is available full or part time to manufacturer; extensive customer and agency contacts, supervise correspondence, quotations, procedures, documents. Nominal compensation until results are shown. OPD 141.

Production manager—Over 12 years experience as production manager in chemical industries in full charge of all phases of production activities and plant operations. OPD 143.

Chemist available for part time work after 3 P.M. OPD 146.

Chemical engineer: B.Ch.E., age 26, married. Three years' experience in pharmaceutical, organic chemical manufacturing and catalytic oxidation of alcohols. Experience in personnel and production management. Desires responsible position. OPD 149.

Pharmaceutical chemist 15 years' diversified manufacturing and executive experience. Presently assisting chief executive of small plant in all phases of pharmaceutical production. Experienced product development and improvement. Desire responsible position as production manager or as executive liaison assistant. Metropolitan area preferred. OPD 980.

SERVICES WANTED

European manufacturer of granular zinc chloride wishes to improve his process and will buy knowhow. Write with references to OPD 145.

FOR SALE

AGITATORS—MIXERS

1—Turbo 4B Vert., 57½ RPM, 20 HP.
42—Portable, 1 HP to ¾ HP, 1725 RPM, and 400 RPM, Expl. Pr.
16—Side Entering, 6" to 18" dia. Prop.
7—Conical Blenders, 25 to 500 lb.
18—Dry Mixers, 200 lb. to 3,600 lb. cap.
1—Read H.D. double arm, jktd., tilting, stainless, 150 gal. wkg. cap.
5—H.D. double arm, jktd., Tilting, 50 to 150 gal. wkg. cap.

CENTRIFUGALS—CENTRIFUGES

5—DeLaval, No. 600, No. AA-00.
5—Sharples, Nos. 6, 16P, 18V.
9—Basket, 20" to 48".

ALL TYPES OF PACKAGING EQUIPMENT

Fillers for liquids, pastes & powders; cappers & crowners, labelers, bottle cleaners, case gluers and stitchers, roller and belt conveyors, etc.

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10—B & G Tubular, steel, 31½ sq. ft.
15—Single & double pipe coolers.

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9—Attrition: Bauer 24"; Robinson 22"; Sprout Waldron 30", 20", 16".
3—Hammer: Williams No. 1; Ward 14" x 8".
1—Allis Chalmers 3-pair high Roller, 9" x 30", 30 HP mot.
2—Thropp Mixing, 2-roll, 16" x 80".
3—Paint, 3-roll, 16" x 40".
10—Ball: Abbe 6' x 8', 26" x 12"; Hardinge 4'6" x 24", 6' x 22"; Patterson 4' x 5'.
2—Colloid 6"; U.S. & Premier.
1—Mikro No. 1 Pulverizer.
6—Schutz O'Neill Pulv.—16", 22", 28".

MISCELLANEOUS

1—50 gal. Aluminum Autoclave, agit.
1—130 gal. Steel Autoclave, Jktd.
2—Ammonia Compressors, 6" x 9".
2—Tray Dryers, 94 & 1,030 sq. ft.
3—Double Drum Dryers, 22" x 38".
22—P & F Filter Presses, 10" to 42", C.I., wood, bronze, stainless.
1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter, bronze lvs.
3—Rotary Vac. Filters, 8' x 8', 8' x 6', 6' x 3'.
16—Stainless Kettles, 100 lb. Jkt. press, 50, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gal.
1—15-ton single punch pellet Press.
10—16-punch pellet Presses.
4—Duriron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 45'.
2—Vacuum Stills, 100 gal. jktd., agit.
1—Water Still, 250 GPH.
1—Stainless Tank, 6,000 gal., horiz., jktd., agit.
4—Stainless Tanks, 2,500 gal., 1,000 gal.
36—Stainless Tanks, open top to 500 gal.

20—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tanks, 5,000 gal. to 10,000 gal. cap.
28—Wood Tanks, 6,000 to 15,000 gal.

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Eppenbach 1 H.P. Colloid Mill.

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WE PAY CASH FOR SINGLE MACHINES OR COMPLETE PLANTS

UNION STANDARD EQUIPMENT CO.
118-124 EAST 28th STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

FOR SALE

Pebble Mills: 6x5', 5x4', 4x5', 18x24".
Kettle: 200 gal. Pfaudler, jack., ag.
Shelf Dryer: Devine No. 12 20-shelf.
Vacuum Mixer: W. & P., 20 gal.
Mixers Day: 80 gal. Brighton.
Liquid Fillers: Siphon and Vacuum.
Fillers: Tube-Jar, hand and motor dr.
Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Triangle.
Tablet Machine: Colton single, No. 4.
Filter Presses: 24" cast iron, 30" alum.
Colloid Mill: Premier 5", 5 h.p.
Kettles: Stain. Steel, all sizes. (New).
Powder Mixers: 600, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000 lb.
Separator: 8' Raymond double whizzer.
Labelers: Bottle and Can.
Mixers: 3-speed Hobart, Read, Glen.
Filter Press: 24" wood plate and frame.
Still: 100 gal. oil fired (New).
Conveyor Table: 30' long, 10" belt.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1923 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

Pebble Mills: 1 and 4 gal. Jar Mills
50 gal. One Piece Porcelain Jar Mill
50 gal. porcelain lined.
180 gal. silex lined.
2-450 gal. silex lined.
Abbe Rotary Cutter, No. 2.
Filter Presses 24" Shriver Closed Delivery
30" Sperry Open Delivery
Centrifuges: Tolhurst 26" - 40" - 48"
Steel Tanks: 4500, 6000, 40,000 gals.
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Send for Stock List

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Steel Storage Tanks

2—8,000 gallon, Coiled or Non-Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

50—10,000 gallon, Coiled TANK CAR TANKS.

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957 S. Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, California
Phone: TUcker 1426

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, 10,000 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Aluminum potassium sulphate, 4,500 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Aluminum sulphate, powdered, 60,000 lbs., Army Ordnance Department (Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.), invitation 58, October 20.

Borax ore, 1,968.75 net long tons, Army Quartermaster (New York 3), invitation 329, October 27.

Calcium carbide, 400,000 lbs., Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 6), invitation 198, October 28.

Calcium Hypochlorite, 100,000 lbs., Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 6), invitation 201, October 28.

Calgon, 2,250 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Cresylic acid, 1,537 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio), invitation 038-269, October 21.

Degreasing compound, 13,000 lbs., Federal Prison Industries (U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa.), invitation JPI-14-2973, October 21.

Derris root, 9.8 long tons, Army Quartermaster (New York 3), invitation 316, October 25.

Electro cleaning compound, 31,800 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio), invitation 033-313, October 27.

Ethanol, 44,000 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-46 October 19.

Hydrofluoric acid, 30,720 lbs., U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio), invitation 038-269, October 21.

Hydroguinone, photo, Aviation Supply Office, (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Linseed oil, raw, 8,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 2230, supplement No. 1, October 20.

Metol, 2,700 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Milk powder, 75,600 lbs., Veterans Administration (Washington 25), invitation 8-S, October 21.

Mucilage, 1,560 four-ounce bottles, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13), invitation NY-W-& BO-W-14159, October 19.

Nitric acid, 66,600 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio), invitation 033-269, October 21.

Nitrofurazone, water-soluble ointment, 9,600 lbs., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.), invitation 359, October 27.

Paint, various, 1,000 gallons, Marine Corps Depot (Philadelphia 46), invitation 2263, October 22; 1,000 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department (Philadelphia 11), invitation 3233, October 25; Quartermaster, Military Academy (West Point, N. Y.), invitation 42, October 22; 200 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13), invitation NY-W-14142, October 19.

Paint dried, 1,250 gallons, Army Transport Corps (Marietta, Pa), invitation 93, October 28.

Paint stripper, non-flammable, 224,475 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3125, November 1.

Petroleum asphalt, joint filler, 25,000 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3179, October 26.

Potassium bromide, 1,200 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Scouring powder, 37,024 15-ounce cans, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio), invitation 033-315, October 19.

Soap, laundry bars, 30,000 lbs., various deliveries, Post Office Department (Washington 25), invitation 1404, October 20; toilet, 1,000,000 two-ounce cakes, various deliveries, Army Quartermaster (New York 3), invitation 333, October 19.

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, 30,000 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Sodium metaborate, 4,500 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Sodium Sulphate, 6,750 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Sodium sulphite, anhydrous, photo, 60,000 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3155, October 26.

Sodium thiosulphate, 30,000 lbs., Army Map Service (Washington 16), invitation 17, October 22.

Sulphuric acid, 60,000 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3), invitation 3513, October 26; pickling, 100,000 lbs., Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3), invitation 3512, October 25.

Uranium nitrate, ACS, 156 one-ounce bottles, Veterans Administration (Washington 15), invitation A-46, October 19.

Varnish, spar, 5,025 gallons, Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 6) invitation 199, October 25; spar, 6,750 gallons; shellac, 5,700 gallons, and insulating, 2,900 gallons, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3265, November 1.

Water softener, 3,003 lbs., Purchasing Division, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1), schedule 12,408, October 19.

Wax, white, 3,600 lbs., Army-Navy Medical Procurement Office (Brooklyn 1, N.Y.), invitation 388, October 26.

Weed killer, 12,000 lbs., U. S. Air Force (March Field, California) invitation 7, October 21.

X-ray developer, 7,344 packages, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25), invitation A-46, October 19.

Zinc oxide, dry, 1,806,000 lbs., Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11), invitation 3268, November 3.

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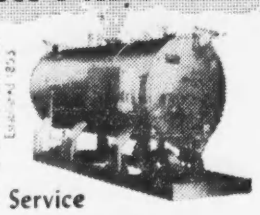

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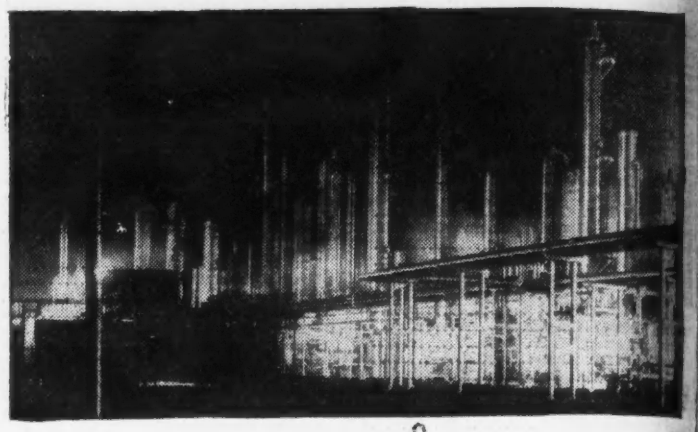

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